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A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades  
and of  
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire,  
ESTABLISHED 1859.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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#### CONTENTS: Vol. LXXX., No. 8 (Series No. 1674).

[The folios in this List and in the Summary are those at the top of the pages, but references in the Text are to the Index folios at the bottom of the pages.]

PAGE	PAGE
Association Presidents ... 71	Information Department 64
Bankruptcy Reports ..... 60	Irish News ..... 54
Birth ..... 62	Japanese Jottings ..... 56
Books, New ..... 68	Legal Reports ..... 57
Business Changes ..... 61	Marriages ..... 62
Chemical Society ..... 69	National Formulary ..... 70
Collego Notes .... <i>Col. Supp.</i>	National Health Insurance ..... 56
Coming Events ... <i>Col. Supp.</i>	Observations and Reflections ..... 65
Companies ..... 61	Personalities ..... 62
Corner for Students ..... 50	Poisonings ..... 56
Correspondence ..... 79	Retrospect ..... 82
Deaths ..... 62	Scientific Progress ..... 64
Deed of Arrangement ... 61	Scottish News ..... 54
Dinners ..... <i>Col. Supp.</i>	South African News ..... 55
Editorial Articles:	Synthetic Sentences
Closing Chemists' Shops 66	
U.S.A. Tariff ..... 67	<i>Col. Supp.</i>
Surnames as Trade-marks ..... 67	Trade-marks ..... 63
Industrial Methylated Spirit ..... 68	Trade Notes ..... 62
English and Welsh News 51	Trade Report ..... 75
French News ..... 55	Westminster Wisdom ..... 70
Gazette ..... 61	Wills ..... 62
	Winter Session ..... 71

#### DO YOU WANT EXPORT TRADE?

If so, secure first of all the attention of The Man with the Indent. He it is who will ship your goods for you and look after the payment as well. The importance of the Merchant Shipper to manufacturers in the drug and associated trades is well shown in a booklet issued by the Publisher describing this

#### EXPORT MERCHANT SHIPPERS' ISSUE

to be published on

MARCH 9, 1912.

If you have not a copy, send for one, and do not hesitate to ask for advice and suggestions with regard to advertising. The benefit of half-a-century's experience of drug-trade publicity is at your service. Address your request to the Publisher, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

## SUMMARY OF THIS ISSUE.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

#### Articles and Communications.

The booking-fee is still objected to by correspondents whose letters are on p. 79.

It is now officially stated that a fresh justices' certificate is not required for the S.V.R. licence (p. 79).

Proposed modifications of the United States import tariff on chemicals are referred to in an article on p. 67.

The registration of surnames *per se* as trade-marks in the United Kingdom is no longer permitted (p. 57 and p. 67).

The British Medical Association seems to be working towards amity with the Insurance Commissioners (p. 56).

We discuss the shop-closing provisions of the Shops Act, especially in regard to pharmacies, showing their limitations (p. 66).

The National Formulary Committee is adopting Dr. W. H. Martindale's suggestions for glycerin-fluid extracts. The formulæ are on p. 70.

More Manchester men object to the way the local Association has been treated by Bloomsbury authorities as regards Mr. Rutherford Hill's cancelled visit (p. 77).

Some retailers appear not to be fully aware of the pains and penalties attending their unauthorised possession of preparations made with industrial methylated spirit; hence the article on p. 68.

Dr. Dobbin reports on the analyses of the February "salt." The prizes are awarded to Mr. B. Hodgson (Montrose) and Mr. J. Hunter (Paisley). The state of the tournament is also referred to (pp. 50-51).

The Provisional Pharmaceutical Committee on National Health Insurance met in London on Wednesday. Mr. Rowsell, of Exeter, has been appointed Chairman. An official report appears on p. 56.

#### News of the Week.

Several dinners are reported in our Coloured Supplement (*q.v.*).

Mr. Thomas Smith, of Hull, is this week's Association President (p. 71).

The importation and sale of tuberculin and mallein in South Africa are the subject of regulations which we give on p. 55.

A drug-store proprietor has been fined under the Pharmacy Acts for selling veratrine contained in nursery-pomado (p. 60).

A ease arising from the Keith Harvey business has been in the law courts, and Mr. Justice Darling made some strong remarks about it (p. 53).

Mr. Worthington Evans, M.P., has addressed the Incorporated Association of Hospital Officers on their position under the National Insurance Act. See our report on p. 73.

The Patent-medicine Inquiry Committee is expected to be one of Lords and Commons. This and other interesting matters are reported by our Parliamentary representative (p. 70).

Abstracts are given on p. 73 of preliminary investigations by Messrs. E. W. Mann and R. E. Griffiths of the seeds of *Psoralea corylifolia* and a new bark from Venezuela. The latter contains a sialogogue principle.

Decision in favour of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. has been given in the action against them by Capsuloids (1909), Ltd., for alleged breach of contract, damages amounting to about 8,000*l.* being sought. The full text of the judgment is given on pp. 58-60.

#### Trade and Market Matters.

The reported tax on the export of borate of lime by the Chilean Government has not been confirmed (p. 75).

The chief market alterations include a decline in Norwegian cod-liver oil, carboic acid, benzols, and turpentine. Soda nitrate, petroleum, and copper sulphate are dearer. Cream of tartar and tartaric acid are very firm (p. 75).



## CORNER FOR STUDENTS.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

All communications for this section should be addressed thus: "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C."

### QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, February 27, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, March 9. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The analysis announced above forms the fifth exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact *must be attested on their reports*.

### Report on February Analytical Exercise.

The powder distributed to students on January 31 contained 4 parts by weight of potassium di-hydrogen phosphate, 1 part of sodium pyroborate (borax), and 5 parts of ammonium sulphate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is—

K	...	...	...	...	11.5
Na	...	...	...	...	1.2
NH <sub>4</sub>	...	...	...	...	13.7
PO <sub>4</sub>	...	...	...	...	27.9
B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...	4.1
SO <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...	36.3
H	...	...	...	...	0.6
H <sub>2</sub> O	...	...	...	...	4.7
					100.0

Samples of the powder were distributed to sixty-nine students, and forty-three reports were sent in for examination.

All of our correspondents detected the presence of ammonium and of the sulphuric-acid radical. The failures in the detection of the other constituents of the powder were: (a) Metallic radicals: Potassium, 4; sodium, 11. (b) Acid radicals: Phosphoric, 1; boric, 15. Five students failed to note the evolution of water when the powder was heated in a dry test-tube. (This water was partly the water of crystallisation of the borax and was partly produced by the decomposition of the potassium acid phosphates.)

This was a simpler exercise than has been submitted to students in any recent tournament series, and, as a result, unusually high marks have been attained by a large proportion of our correspondents. It was noteworthy also with respect to the readiness with which most of its constituents could be detected by aid of a few carefully conducted preliminary tests. Thus, on heating a portion in a dry test-tube, the evolution of water and ammonia first took place, at a relatively low temperature, and these two substances were easily recognised; while, later, sulphur dioxide was given off and indicated the possible presence of a sulphate, a sulphite, or a thiosulphate. Then the flame coloration tests (with the aid of a cobalt-blue glass or an indigo prism) revealed the presence of sodium and potassium. The special tests for the radicals of phos-

phoric and boric acids, which were frequently applied in the preliminary examination for acid radicals, both gave positive reactions; hence, for those students who knew the results of these tests and of the preliminary tests mentioned above, there remained very little to be discovered in the systematic examination.

The analysis was further greatly simplified for those students who knew almost from the outset that the powder was completely soluble in water and that it contained the phosphoric-acid radical, since these facts rendered it unlikely that metallic radicals outside of the alkali group were present or that a special phosphate separation would require to be made. When it was found that the addition of ammonium chloride and excess of ammonia, and afterwards of ammonium hydrosulphide, as group reagents, did not produce any precipitate, it was clear that only the metals of the alkali group could be present.

Some students, however, reported the formation of precipitates on the addition of excess of ammonia, and attributed these variously to the presence of iron, calcium, magnesium, etc.; but they appear to us to have been really due, in most cases, to impurities derived from tap water or reagents, since no such precipitate was produced when distilled water and pure reagents were employed.

The hydrochloric-acid radical and iron were very commonly reported present either in traces as impurities or as main constituents of the powder. In reality, a barely recognisable opalescence was all that appeared when silver nitrate was added to a moderately concentrated solution of the powder in dilute nitric acid, while potassium thiocyanate only produced the slightest reddish tinge when added to a portion of the same nitric-acid solution after the latter had been boiled and cooled. These tests proved that not more than infinitesimal traces either of a chloride or of iron could be present.

Almost all of the rather numerous failures to detect the borate were due to omission to test for it. Some, at least, of these omissions arose in the following way. On adding excess of barium chloride to the original aqueous solution of the powder, a white precipitate was produced which consisted of barium sulphate and phosphate, and probably also to some extent of barium borate; and when hydrochloric or nitric acid was added it was obvious that a part of the precipitate dissolved. The fact that the phosphoric-acid radical was known to be present was too readily accepted as sufficiently explaining this partial solubility in hydrochloric acid, and no further examination was made in order to find whether a borate, as well as a phosphate, was present. To this kind of error we have often referred previously when omissions similarly explicable have led to analogous consequences.

### PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to

BEAUMONT HODGSON, 198 High Street, Montrose.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

JOSEPH HUNTER, 120 George Street, Paisley.

*First Prize.*—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

*Second Prize.*—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

### MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

#### 1. Correspondents who are unqualified:

Beaumont Hodgson (1st prize)	...	99	B. E. L.	...	94
Joseph Hunter (2nd prize)	...	97	H. P. C.	...	94
	...	96	Red Lead	...	94
	...	97	Rhei	...	94
Gondolier	...	96	Tents	...	93
Hypo	...	96	C. G. O.	...	87
Trix	...	96	D. B.	...	85
Cinchona	...	95	Heriotonian	...	85
Dunelmian	...	95	Rainbow	...	85
En Avant	...	95	Kismet	...	83
Kiao	...	95	Argamate	...	82
Nomen	...	95	Phoenix	...	82
Alkyl	...	94	Rego	...	82

G. A. S. ... ..	79	Thio ... ..	69
Symbiosis ... ..	79	Student ... ..	68
Heroin ... ..	78	Chorlton ... ..	67
Lion ... ..	78	E. Mackersy ... ..	64
Sremmus ... ..	77	Virus ... ..	60
J. S. F. ... ..	76	Endeavour ... ..	56
Siva ... ..	75	Tolut ... ..	46
Phenol ... ..	72		

## 2. Correspondents who are qualified :

Club Moss ... ..	95	Liebig ... ..	83
Cobalt ... ..	90	Nitrax ... ..	98

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GONDOLIER.—Your report would have been improved by a fuller account of preliminary tests.

HYPO.—No useful purpose was served in preparing a solution to be tested for acid radicals by boiling the powder with sodium carbonate; indeed, the latter may have supplied the trace of a chloride which you detected.

CINCHONA.—The potassium present in the powder was not very accurately described as a trace.

ALKYL.—The complication introduced into the examination of the iron-group precipitate by the presence of the boric-acid radical along with calcium, etc., can be got rid of by boiling the hydrogen-sulphide filtrate to dryness, moistening the residuo with sulphuric acid and heating to dryness, and then repeating the treatment with sulphuric acid and heating to dryness several times. In this way boric acid is volatilised to so great an extent that the small quantity remaining either does not interfere at all, or does not interfere seriously, with the ordinary course of the analysis. Obviously, the formation of insoluble or sparingly soluble sulphates during this treatment is a possible new complication which must be watched for, and suitably dealt with if it should arise.

RED LEAD.—On repeating the test by which you thought you had detected a trace of an oxalate, we failed to obtain the reaction which you report.

C. G. O.—We presume it was in tap-water that you found the powder did not dissolve completely. If so, the insoluble matter was probably calcium phosphate produced by the interaction of the ammonium phosphate with calcium salts in the water.

D. B.—Your failure to detect the boric-acid radical seems to have been due solely to your omission to test for it.

HERIOTONIAN.—By closer attention to the phenomena observable when the powder was heated in a dry test-tube, you should have gained more information with respect to the nature of the powder than you succeeded in obtaining from this test.

KISMET.—Your procedure for detecting the presence of potassium requires strict revision.

ARGAMATE.—It is almost always better to prepare the solution to be tested for acid radicals by boiling the powder with alkali-metal carbonate rather than with the hydroxide; and it is waste of time to filter when there is no precipitate. You seem to have omitted to test for a borate.

PHENIX.—On adding ferric chloride to an aqueous solution of the powder, we obtained an abundant white precipitate: you report "No precipitate."

REGO.—The chlorine which you observed probably came from a chloride present as impurity in the manganese dioxide you employed. The "white curdy precipitate" of silver chloride which you report was not due to any constituent present in the powder when sent out.

G. A. S.—The precipitate which you mistook for calcium citrate was no doubt mainly or entirely calcium phosphate.

SYMBIOSIS.—In describing your test for an acetate you give the formula for methyl acetate. Perhaps you employed methyl alcohol in the test, but if you did you should have stated this clearly.

HEROIN.—We failed to get any indication of manganese with the sodium-carbonate and potassium-nitrate bead test.

LION.—We have not been able to follow your separation of the phosphoric and sulphuric acid radicals, and think you must have misnamed, by inadvertence, one of the reagents employed.

SREMUS.—The test for potassium by means of tartaric acid is not appropriate in presence of an ammonium salt. You have misread the announcement of the analysis, if you suppose that the powder could only contain B.P. salts. Read the second sentence of the reply to "Rego."

J. S. F.—It should be of importance for you to trace the source of the iron which you found: the powder was almost absolutely free from iron as impurity.

SIVA.—We could not obtain the reactions for ferrous iron and for a chlorate which you report.

VIRUS.—We are unable to explain your failure to obtain a precipitate when testing for a phosphate with ferric chloride. The precipitate with calcium chloride was mainly calcium phosphate.

ENDEAVOUR.—Impurities in tap-water seem to have caused

some of the mistakes which you made. A careful preliminary examination would have made your analysis much more complete.

TOLUT.—We have difficulty in recognising from your analysis the powder which we sent out. You must either have deceived yourself in respect to some of the reactions you report, or have permitted the powder to get contaminated with foreign substances.

## Progress of the Tournament.

The exercise reported upon in the foregoing being the fourth in the current tournament series, we give, as a stimulus and an encouragement, the state of the scores of those at present holding the foremost positions. The following list includes all who have sent in reports on each of the four exercises to date and have obtained aggregate marks exceeding 300 :

Nitrax ... ..	383	Cobalt ... ..	322
Red Lead ... ..	363	Heroin ... ..	315
Club Moss ... ..	354	Tents ... ..	311
Rainbow ... ..	347	En Avant ... ..	306

## ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

## Brevities.

The new optical department of Messrs. Newton & Co., chemists, Yeovil, is under the management of Mr. F. E. Mason, F.S.M.C., chemist and druggist.

The London County Council on February 20 agreed to the recommendation consenting to the erection of a one-storey shop at 99 Streatham High Road, on the application of Boots, Ltd.

Mr. W. Pitchford, chemist and druggist, Cotham, Bristol, presided this week at the most successful dinner in the twenty-one years' history of the Bristol Devonian Society. He was accompanied by Mrs. Pitchford, and the guest of the evening was Earl Fortescue.

Mr. Herbert Waddington, chemist and druggist, Thornton, Yorks., presided at a meeting of local tradesmen last week, at which it was decided that Wednesday should be adopted for half-day closing. The voluntary closing is to be commenced on March 15.

A fire on February 14 at the premises of Wright & Son, chemists, Bargates, Burton-on-Trent, was caused through Mr. W. R. Hues, pharmacist, principal of the firm, accidentally overturning an oil stove. By the use of a liberal amount of sand the flames were subdued before the arrival of the fire brigade.

At the annual meeting of Exeter Dispensary on February 20 an increased expenditure of 295% was reported as compared with 1908. Of this 40% was accounted for by the sanctioning of the purchase of proprietary foods for poor patients. Dearer drugs and increased duty on spirit accounted for the remainder of the increase.

The "Financial News" states that an amalgamation is in contemplation between the chief parcels-carrying concerns operating in London, the names of Pickfords, Carter Paterson, the Express Delivery Co., and others being mentioned. The proposed title of the consolidated enterprise is, we are informed, to be the Express Delivery, Ltd.

Mr. Thomas J. Barratt, managing director of Messrs. A. & F. Pears, Ltd., replying in the "Daily News," February 19, to Mr. Cooper, M.P., offers to pay a large sum to any charitable institution, if a firm of chartered accountants find, on examination of their accounts, that the company, and not the American people, pay the duty on Pears' soap imported into the United States.

A beautiful stained-glass window has recently been placed in the church of St. Matthew's, Cockington, by the members of the St. Matthew's Young Communicants' Guild and of the Church of England Men's Society in loving memory of the late Mr. James Young, chemist and druggist, Normanhurst, Torquay. Mr. Young was closely identified with the work of the above-mentioned Associations, being Secretary of the C.E.M.S. The dedication service was held on January 25, and a beautiful altar desk, the gift of Mrs. Young, was dedicated at the same time.



**University of London.**

In the fourth report of the Royal Commission on University Education in London, four plots of land on the Duke of Bedford's estate, behind the British Museum extension, are indicated as corresponding to the condition laid down in the report—*i.e.*, large central position on which the building erected would be a visible sign of a great public institution. The Duke of Bedford has granted an option to purchase, which will expire next quarter-day. The disposition of the lands is completely suitable for the purposes required, and they are easily accessible from all parts of London. The four blocks of available land are divided by British Museum Avenue and Keppel Street, and have an area of nearly 100,000 ft. super.

**Institute of Chemistry.**

Part I. of the Proceedings for 1912 of the Institute of Chemistry has been issued this week. It contains the report of the Council and other matters such as the papers set at recent examinations of the Institute. The building fund has now reached 8,300*l.* out of 15,000*l.* required, and the cost of obtaining this has, we gather from the report, amounted to about 110*l.* The fourth edition of "Official Chemical Appointments" has also appeared. It has been revised and enlarged by Mr. R. B. Pilcher, the Registrar and Secretary of the Institute, and is sold at 2*s.* net. The information regarding chemical appointments embraces a large field, and is of great utility.

**Poison-licences.**

At Walsall four assistants' poison-licences have been granted.

The East Suffolk County Council, on February 20, decided to charge 2*s.* 6*d.* for each poison-licence to assistants.

Mr. G. M. Gibbs, in the employ of Mrs. Johnson, Forge Nurseries, Newton Road, has been licensed to sell horticultural poisons.

Mr. H. R. King, employed by Messrs. Toogood & Co., seedsmen, 65 Above Bar, Southampton, has applied to the Town Council for a poison-licence. It is stated that this is to be granted.

Applications for licences have been made to the Cardiff Corporation by the following assistants to licensees for the sale of agri-horticultural poisons: Chas. Bradfield (H. Walker, Kingsway); T. Mann (Thos. R. Rees, 13 and 14 Working Street); Ed. J. Hansell (Wm. Lewis, 13 Castle Street). The Corporation Health Sub-Committee adjourned the consideration of the matter, and asked the Inspector of Nuisances to inform the local Pharmaceutical Association in regard to the applications.

**Contracts.**

Kettering Rural District Council.—Mr. W. Hitchman, chemist and druggist, Kettering, for disinfectants.

Lambeth Borough Council.—For annual supplies: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., for carbolic acid; and Adcocks, for carbolic powder.

Stepney Borough Council.—Sanitas Co., Ltd., for a twelvemonth's supply of 1,200 gals. of carbolic acid, 11*d.* per gal., 50 tons of carbolic powder at 3*l.* 5*s.* per ton, and 24 gross of sulphur candles at 15*s.* 7*d.* per gross.

Government Contracts.—*Admiralty*: Calder & Co., Ltd., for methylated spirit. *India Office*: Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., for glycerin. *Crown Agents for the Colonies*: May & Baker, Ltd., and Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., for chemicals and drugs.

Chelsea Borough Council.—For annual supplies: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., for carbolic acid (98 per cent. tar acids), carbolic acid (30 per cent. tar acids), carbolated creosote (25 per cent. tar acids), prepared carbolic acid (20 per cent. tar acids), carbolic powder (15 per cent. combined tar acids), and chloride of lime (10 per cent. available chlorine); Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., for izal and izal bar soap.

**Analysts' Affairs.**

Mr. C. G. Moor, M.A., F.I.C., has been appointed public analyst for Penzance.

The Leicestershire analyst reports that seven out of twenty-two samples of magnesia analysed last quarter were adulterated.

The Oxfordshire analyst reports that the only drug sample to which exception was taken last quarter was a penny bottle of camphorated oil, obtained from a general dealer's shop, which contained about 3 per cent. of camphor in a petroleum oil. It was labelled as mineral oil and camphor "strongly camphorated with pure camphor, contains considerable therapeutic properties invaluable for outward application." The attention of the Local Government Board is to be called to the analysis of the sample.

The Kensington analyst's reports in regard to four samples of lime-juice cordial which contained from 2.62 to 6.13 grains of salicylic acid per pint led to the Health Committee communicating with prominent medical authorities for the purpose of securing evidence in support of prosecutions. The proceedings were abandoned owing to the conflicting opinions received. The committee report: "We feel strongly that the present instance affords a striking example of the unsatisfactory state of the law with regard to the sale of food and drugs, and emphasises the urgent necessity which exists for reform in the directions indicated." The Borough Council is addressing a communication to the Local Government Board, pointing out the difficulty.

**Masonic.**

Mr. W. J. Petty (representing Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.) was installed on February 15 W.M. of the Peckham Lodge No. 1475.

At the Pinner Lodge (No. 3300) of Freemasons, Nottingham, on Saturday, February 17, Mr. George J. R. Parkes (The British Drug House, Ltd.) was installed Worshipful Master. Several commercial drug-brothers travelled from London to be present on the occasion. Mr. W. G. Matthews (Wyleys, Ltd., Coventry) was appointed Senior Warden, and Mr. W. Stewart Adamson (Parke, Davis & Co.) was appointed one of the Stewards. The Lodge is a commercial travellers' one.

**Birmingham Notes.**

In the rapidly-rising district of Dogpool E. H. Hall, Ltd., have opened a "Cash Pharmacy" in an excellent corner situation.

The chemist's shop in Navigation Street, which has been, and is still, occupied for many years by Mr. Foster, is to be sold by auction on February 27.

Mr. Wm. Izon, chemist and druggist, Aston, is a *persona grata* with the Sunday Lecture Society, for he again lectured on Fell-land at Harborne on Sunday last to a crowded audience.

It is said that it was a pharmacist who put in his window the legend "Patronise ME and cheat the chap next door," the chap next door being an undertaker. It turns out now, according to "Robin Goodfellow," of the "Mail," that the wit was a bootmaker, not a chemist.

Mr. T. H. Foden, pharmacist, King's Heath, has made a house-to-house distribution of a neat four-page folder about prescriptions. It is well done and timely, in view of the National Insurance Act. The British Drug Houses' Duckworth quotation figures prominently on it.

**Liverpool Notes.**

It is strongly felt in the Liverpool district that another mass meeting of pharmacists should be called to consider their position under the Insurance Act, especially to prevent unqualified dispensing and to fix a scale of charges.

The Business Committee of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, so long agitated for, has at last been formed. Several "progressive" pharmacists have been co-opted upon it, and Mr. L. Moreton Parry has been appointed Secretary.

St. Valentine's Day is "students' day" in Liverpool. The more ambitious medical students attended the Shakespeare Theatre Pantomime in eccentric attire, some on foot, others on donkeys; while the pharmacy students contented themselves with a hot-pot supper at the Bee Hotel (reported elsewhere in this issue).

A meeting of the committee formed by the Liverpool and District Pharmacists at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, was arranged for Thursday evening (February 22), when Mr. Last is to report on any progress made on Wednesday by the Provisional Committee appointed by the Pharmaceutical Council to deal with the Insurance Act.

The report about Boots, Ltd., opening a branch in the business quarter of Liverpool has not yet matured. The vacant premises, which were previously occupied by the Liverpool branch of the Charing Cross Bank, have been taken by the London City and Midland Banking Co. Whereat chemists in the Exchange Division are exceedingly glad.

#### South-Western Notes.

Contracts have recently been obtained for a hospital-ship, which will be the first vessel ever constructed for this special purpose. It is anticipated that the ship will be ready for service in about eighteen months.

Mr. William H. Brown, chemist and druggist, of 21 and 23 Park Road, Freemantle, Southampton, whose recent serious illness caused considerable anxiety, has now had a turn for the better, and his speedy recovery is anticipated.

At the annual "Speech Night" of the Hartley University College, Southampton, the Principal stated that the general situation of the College is extremely critical at the present time. Unless 30,000*l.* is raised by April next the college must inevitably collapse.

Chemists and druggists who make a speciality of agricultural remedies, in the towns adjacent to the South Hants fruit-growing districts, should, during the coming season, considerably augment their sales of these specialities, as, at a recent meeting of the Swanwick Fruit-growers' Association, it was decided to purchase spraying-machines, to be used by the members.

#### Wine-licences.

"Off" wine-licences have been granted to the following, in most cases on the undertaking that medicated wines only be sold:

Mr. Henry Lewis Myers, 13 High Street, Pensnett.  
Mr. W. T. C. Riehes, 51 Bridgnorth Road, Wollaston.  
Mr. Wm. Lockwood Nundy, Ph.C., 35 Bath Street, Leamington.  
Mr. David Dunlop, chemist and druggist, Bowness, Windermere.  
Mr. Lumshead, director of Deller Stores, Ltd., chemists, Torbay Road, Paignton.  
Mr. Wm. Walter Burr, chemist and druggist, 21 High Street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.  
Mr. J. M. Parker, chemist and druggist, Market Deeping.  
It was intimated that when renewal came up for consideration the question as to whether the licence had been used for the sale of ordinary wines would be taken into account.

The applications of the following for licences to sell wines have been refused:

Timothy White Co., Ltd., 169-170 High Street, Uxbridge.  
Mr. Thomas Albert Jones, chemist and druggist, Hope Street, Pontardulais.

The wine-licence attached to the pharmacy of Mr. E. W. Burnitt, chemist and druggist, White Hart Street, High Wycombe, has been transferred to new premises in Queen Square.

At Morpeth Brewster Sessions, Mr. Alfred Geo. Marshall, chemist and druggist, of Bridge Street, Morpeth, applied for an off wine-licence. Owing to an informality the application was postponed to the adjourned Sessions.

The Slough Licensing Justices considered last week the renewal of the wine-licences held by Mr. H. E. Walden and Mr. C. Sangster, chemists and druggists, both High Street, Slough. The local Licensed Victuallers' Association opposed. It was stated that Mr. Walden had advertised, and was selling wines other than medicated wines. The Bench held that they had no jurisdiction, and the renewal was granted. Mr. Sangster was stated to have failed to comply with an undertaking to sell only medicated wines, and that he had sold Keystone burgundy during prohibited hours—viz., at 11 p.m. Mr. Sangster stated that the wine complained of was a medicated one containing iron, de-

rived from the fruit being grown on ferruginous soil. The Bench granted the renewal, and stated that there had been no infringement of the conditions imposed, but pointed out that Mr. Sangster seemed to have made an accidental slip in selling wine after hours.

#### From Various Courts.

At Brighton on February 15, the charge of assault against Mr. John Simpson, drug-vendor, 133 Queen's Road, Brighton, was dismissed on payment of costs. The prosecutor was an advertisement collector named Reginald Walter Powell, who, accused stated, made himself a nuisance in his shop.

At Stafford on February 19, Joseph Ball (60), collier, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for causing arsenic to be taken, on December 5, 1911, by Chas. Henry Fowler with intent to harm. Ball, who lodged with Fowler, had been given notice to leave, and the latter was taken ill shortly afterwards on eating some stew. Mr. E. W. T. Jones, county analyst, said there was 351 grains of arsenic in the stew he examined.

At the Westminster Police Court on February 17, Mrs. Phoebe E. Benningfield, who appeared on a charge of theft (*C. & D.*, February 17, index folio 246), was discharged. Mr. Conway, for the defence, said that the greatest possible misuse of thyroid extract was responsible for accused's sad position. She had been taking 35 to 40 grains of the drug a day, and four doctors present were prepared to depose that she was in consequence irresponsible for her actions. Dr. Archer, in his evidence, deprecated the facility with which highly dangerous drugs can be obtained in tablet form without a prescription. The Magistrate pointed out that it was not a part of his duty to express an opinion on such a subject, he not being a legislator.

At Bristol, during the inquest on Elizabeth Mary Frayling (55), who died from exhaustion due to a malignant disease, it was stated that deceased had been treated by "Dr. Vigna, of the Cosmopolitan Homœopathic Institution, Bristol," for a fee of six guineas. The latter, in the witness-box, gave his name as Fortunato, and his residence at Burnaway Road, Bournemouth. He produced documents purporting to show he was registered as a physician in the United States. "Dr. Vigna" also stated he had obtained a medical diploma at Turin. He admitted issuing circulars appealing for contributions to the "Homœopathic Institution." Similar methods existed at Bournemouth. The Coroner, in summing-up, said Vigna had diagnosed the woman to be suffering from indigestion, constipation, and chronic rheumatism, and on the death certificate he added endocarditis and nephritis. *Post-mortem* examination, however, showed no trace of rheumatism, endocarditis, or nephritis. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

#### Football.

Inter-Pharmacy League.—Westminster College F.C. v. London College F.C.—Favourable conditions attended this match played at Shepherd's Bush on February 17. The Londoners' score was opened by Greaves, who put through his own goal, but they failed to score from a penalty soon afterwards. At half-time the scores were London 1, Westminster nil. Fortune again favoured the "Cyanides" in the second half, as Mulligan increased their lead by putting through his own goal. The London team subsequently added two more goals, and so proved victors by 4 goals to nil.

ITALIAN OLIVE-OIL CROP.—The British Vice-Consul at Bari reports that the new olive-crop in Apulia is estimated at about two-fifths of that of a normal season. The quality is far superior to that of last year, the fruit having been spared by the olive-fly. Perfectly sound oils of excellent keeping quality have thus been obtained, a circumstance which, in addition to the lower prices ruling this season (about 20 per cent. less than last year), proves a great stimulus to demand. Transactions having been rather important of late, prices are well supported, and, in face of the limited supplies, will undoubtedly keep up for superior grades. A decline would only be possible for the lower descriptions, which, when exported, have to bear the competition of other producing countries.



## IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

### Brevities.

Mr. J. Edgar Connor, Ph.C., was on February 14 re-elected President of the Newry Chamber of Commerce.

The position of county analyst for Antrim is at present vacant. The salary offered is 150*l.* per annum and first-class travelling expenses.

Mr. James O'Brien, Ph.C., who for some years carried on business in Church Street, has opened a new medical hall in Connaught Street, Athlone.

The Wexford Board of Guardians have increased the salary of Dr. Hadden, apothecary to the Wexford dispensary, from 40*l.* to 52*l.* per annum.

The Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Court of Directors of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland gave, on February 18, a bridge party in the board-room, Mary street, Dublin.

The members of the Dublin Drug-trade Association, on February 12, held a whist drive at the D.B.C. rooms, St. Stephen's Green, when a large number of visitors were entertained. The arrangements were made by a committee of which Mr. Hanna, Ph.C., was Hon. Secretary.

Mr. P. J. Hoey, who for several years past has been an assistant in Messrs. J. J. Graham & Co.'s pharmacy, 30 Westmoreland Street, Dublin, and is leaving, was given a farewell concert on February 19 in the Antient Concert Rooms. His popularity with the public on the concert stage was shown by the crowded audience, and the applause which greeted him. A number of fellow-artists lent their services to ensure making the occasion a success.

### Medicine Contracts.

The contract for medicines, etc., to the Wexford County Infirmary has been awarded to Hoddens, Medical Hall, Wexford, at 5 per cent. discount off the prescribed list.

At the meeting of the Committee of Management of the Meath County Infirmary, Dr. Finnegan, house surgeon, said that medicine contractors were supplying drugs at 33 per cent. off the Local Government Board prescribed list. This list, however, is antiquated, and any special proprietary or up-to-date medicine has to be obtained through the contractor, and they had to pay the full price because it is not on the list. If they got special medicines, such as Oppenheimer supplies, these manufacturers would give the Committee the 33 per cent. discount, instead of, as at present, paying the full price to the contractors. Independently of that, the fact that they have to get instruments, etc., through retail firms often entails an enormous amount of trouble and delay. It was agreed to empower Dr. Finnegan to get medicines not on the list from any manufacturer he thought fit.

### In the Courts.

Richard E. V. Hannibal, who described himself as a manufacturer and seller of medicine, was reprimanded by a Belfast Coroner's jury on February 16 for prescribing for a man named Alex. Johnston, who died from tuberculosis. Hannibal said that deceased had purchased his "Guianese Sagwa" medicine for indigestion, and it relieved him. He had also sold him a gargle on several occasions. He (Hannibal) was a native of British Guiana, and qualified to dispense medicines. The letters "G.M.S." on his pamphlets meant Guianese Medicine Specialist. Dr. Graham, the Coroner, said that Hannibal had represented himself to be a medical man, and charged for his visit. The jury asked that the attention of the authorities be called to Hannibal's conduct.

The summonses under the Pharmacy Act at the suit of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland against Wm. Gardner, druggist, 64 York Road, Belfast, for compounding and keeping open shop were again before Sir Andrew Newton Brady, R.M., in Belfast Police Court on February 20. The hearing had been adjourned from February 6 owing to the illness of Mr. A. J. Lewis, solicitor for the defence. When the cases were called Mr. Joseph Don-

nelly, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that he understood the defendant was not able to be in attendance owing to ill-health. Mr. Lewis: That is so; Mr. Gardner is suffering from acute influenza, and has been confined to bed for some days. The case will have to be further adjourned. There being no objection, an adjournment of the summonses was granted until March 6.

## SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

### Glasgow.

Anyone interested in the drug-trade in Glasgow will be amused to see in the window of a South Side chemist, "A clearance sale of patents at greatly reduced prices."

Mr. J. S. Stirling, who was recently appointed factor *loco absentis* for Mr. A. H. MacNaught, chemist, Glasgow and Greenock, has now been appointed trustee on the estate.

A city chemist was the other day informed by a member of a firm of seedsmen that they make customers sign for scheduled poisonous weed-killers, "except," he added, "when we know them, then we don't get a signature."

### Edinburgh.

At Edinburgh Sheriff Court on Tuesday, Sheriff Maconochie sentenced a man named Joseph William Cook to three months' imprisonment for having stolen two iron glands from the premises of Messrs. J. & J. Cunningham, Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, Salamander Street, Leith, on January 31.

The Annual Dance and Social of the employés of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., 104 South Canongate, took place in the Royal Arch Chapter Halls, Queen Street, Mr. J. L. Ewing in the chair. Among the 250 present were Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth, and Mr. Hunter. An excellent concert of instrumental and vocal music, supplemented by recitations, was given by the employés. At the close Mr. Ewing proposed a vote of thanks to the artistes, and Mr. R. G. Guyer proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman. Dancing commenced at 10.30 p.m., and was carried on until 3 a.m. The M.C.s were Messrs. C. Inglis Clark and W. T. Ewing. The music was supplied by Mr. Ronald's band.

### Elsewhere.

Mr. Thos. Taylor, chemist and druggist, late of Messrs. Frazer & Green, Ltd., has been appointed manager to Mr. Thomson, chemist, Stramraer.

The chemists and druggists of Newton-Stewart are to close their shops at 10 p.m. on Saturdays, at 1 p.m. on Wednesdays, and at 8 p.m. on other evenings of the week.

Mr. Chas. S. Jolly, chemist and druggist, of Messrs. Davidson & Gray's staff, Dundee, has acquired the pharmacy at 87 Gray Street, Broughty Ferry, formerly carried on by Mr. Ebenr. Fleming and latterly by Mr. J. R. MacRossen.

Mr. James Hendrick, the county analyst for Aberdeenshire, states in his annual report that out of eleven samples of drugs submitted, one sample of sulphur ointment contained less sulphur than the British Pharmacopœia prescribes.

Amongst those upon whom the St. Andrews University is conferring the honorary degree of LL.D. are Sir Thomas Boor Crosby, the Lord Mayor of London, an M.D. of the University, and Professor G. G. Henderson, M.A., D.Sc., Glasgow Technical College.

Mr. David McGeorge, chemist and druggist, The Cross, Coupar Angus, has acquired the goodwill of the business of the late Mr. James Gow. Debts due to the latter should be paid to Mr. McGeorge, and claims against Mr. Gow's estate should be lodged with Mr. William Gow, Blairgowrie Road, Coupar Angus.

ACCORDING to Dr. Beattie ("British Medical Journal"), upon rest depends the chief advantage of sanatoriums. Rest the body generally, the lungs (by avoiding expiratory efforts and rib-elevation movements), and rest before food.



## FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

**PHARMACY AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.**—The French Minister of Labour has issued a formal decree regarding the pharmaceutical tariff applicable in cases coming under the Employers' Liability Act. On and after July 1 next the present tariff will be abrogated, and a new price-list applied. This list is practically a reproduction of one edited by the General Association of French Pharmacists. Net prices are paid in all places with less than 2,000 inhabitants, but in larger towns reductions are made, 10 per cent. where the population is over 2,000, 15 per cent. where it is over 10,000, and 20 per cent. in cities of more than 100,000 souls.

**THE STAFF OF FACULTIES OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.**—The "Journal Officiel" publishes a decree fixing the conditions of appointment, promotion, and discipline for members of the auxiliary staff of French Mixed Faculties of Medicine and Pharmacy, as well as Faculties of Medicine pure and simple. The term auxiliary staff includes the heads of research and other laboratories, preparators, etc. No candidate can be nominated as head of laboratory unless he holds the diploma of M.D. or D.Sc., or is a first-class pharmacist. He must, in addition, figure on the list drawn up by the Committee of Medicine and Pharmacy attached to the Consultative Board of Public Instruction. Preparators are required to produce the same diplomas and proof that they have twelve "inscriptions" on the school books, and hold the qualification for hospital "appointments."

**THE STANDARD OF EDUCATION.**—M. Pégurier, of Nice, in an article contributed to a trade journal, joins his voice to those who are protesting against any lowering of the educational standard for pharmacists. The baccalauréat (French B.A.) is now required as a preliminary qualification, not only for doctors but also for dentists and veterinary surgeons, and not to insist upon the future pharmacist possessing this diploma would, M. Pégurier thinks, be a fatal step. The agitation apparently proceeds principally from two classes—firstly, from professors of provincial "preparatory" schools, who would secure an increase in the constantly dwindling number of their pharmaceutical students; and, secondly, from pharmacists, who argue that if the number admitted to the profession steadily diminishes as of recent years, pharmacies will become unsaleable. M. Pégurier points out that a good business will always find a purchaser, and that if a few struggling ones should drop out of existence on their owner's death it will be for the general good.

## SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

### The Union.

**IMPORTATION AND SALE OF TUBERCULIN AND MALLEIN.**—We print below the new regulations relating to the importation and sale of mallein and tuberculin, which have been issued by the Department of Agriculture. The particular clauses have been introduced for the purpose of placing a check on the surreptitious use of the diagnostic agents, but the Department of Agriculture is aware that tuberculin is imported in considerable amounts for use by medical men, and the Department does not wish to put obstacles in the way of medical men obtaining this preparation through the ordinary channels. Permits for the importation of tuberculin for medical purposes will be furnished on application to the Principal Veterinary Officer (Mr. C. E. Gray), Pretoria, to duly registered chemists. Tuberculin for human use may be supplied to any medical practitioner, provided a record of all sales is kept by the chemist dispensing the same, without the production of any special permit for its purchase.

### REGULATIONS REGARDING TUBERCULOSIS.

15. The following provisions shall apply in the case of tuberculosis, and the powers and duties therein conferred or imposed shall be in addition to the powers and duties conferred or imposed by Sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Act:

(a) No person except a registered medical practitioner shall import into the Union any tuberculin except under the written authority of the Principal Veterinary Officer.

(b) No person shall sell or otherwise dispose of any tuberculin except under the authority of the Principal Veterinary Officer.

(c) No person, except a registered medical practitioner or any such officer or veterinary surgeon as may be authorised thereto by the Principal Veterinary Officer, shall have in his possession, and no person other than an officer or veterinary surgeon authorised thereto by the Principal Veterinary Officer shall use, any tuberculin for the purpose of testing any animal.

(d) It shall be the duty of every officer and veterinary surgeon to report the result of any tuberculin test performed by him within forty-eight hours of the completion thereof to the Government Veterinary Officer of the district, or, if there be no such officer, to the Principal Veterinary Officer.

(e) It shall be the duty of every officer or veterinary surgeon to report the discovery of any case of tuberculosis within forty-eight hours of such discovery to the local medical officer of health or district surgeon.

(f) It shall be the duty of a person in charge of the animal, the viscera of which shows lesions of tuberculosis, to cause such parts of the carcass and viscera as the Government Veterinary Officer may prescribe to be buried or otherwise destroyed.

(g) No person shall use or dispose of, or cause, or permit to be used or disposed of, the milk of cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder unless the milk has been boiled.

(h) It shall be the duty of every person who discovers the presence of tubercle bacilli in milk to report the matter without delay to the Principal Veterinary Officer, in order that steps may be taken to locate the infected animal from which the milk was taken.

(i) No person shall use, or cause, or permit to be used, any stall, shed, or place which has been occupied by an animal infected with tuberculosis for any other animal until the said stall, shed, or place has been properly disinfected to the satisfaction of a Government Veterinary Officer.

### REGULATIONS re GLANDERS AND FARCY.

39. The following provisions shall apply in the case of glanders or farcy, and the powers and duties therein conferred or imposed will be in addition to the powers and duties conferred or imposed by Sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Act:

(a) The Principal Veterinary Officer or any Government veterinary officer deputed by the Minister to carry out the provisions of the said section may call in the assistance of the police, who shall, on written instructions from him, carry out the said powers and duties.

(b) No person shall cause or permit an equine to enter or leave a stable or building or to occupy a stable or building which is occupied by an animal showing symptoms of glanders or farcy, or reacting to the mallein test until the affected or reacting animal has been removed and the said stable or building has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Government Veterinary Officer.

(c) No person shall import mallein without the authority of the Principal Veterinary Officer or otherwise dispose of, or be found in possession of, or inject any animal with mallein unless he has been authorised thereto by the Principal Veterinary Officer.

(d) The owner or person in charge of any litter, harness, and stable articles which have been used in connection with any equine infected with the disease or which has reacted to mallein shall destroy or bury or shall disinfect the same to the satisfaction of the Government Veterinary Officer, if so required.

### Cape Province.

**THE DECOMPOSITION OF ANÆSTHETICS** on the journey to South Africa is a possibility which has been raised in the Press in connection with the death of a well-known Cape Town sportsman while having teeth extracted under ether.

**PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.**—An extraordinary general meeting was held on January 18 in order to protest against the conduct of the President (Dr. W. Froembling) and the Treasurer (Mr. H. R. Peck) in

accepting contracts for dispensing prescriptions of friendly societies at less than the rate agreed upon some time ago by the Pharmaceutical Society, when Messrs. Froembling and Peck signed with others an agreement to stand by the Pharmaceutical Society in the matter. It is stated that some local chemists who were not entirely in accord with the agreement signed it for the sake of unanimity. Indignation is expressed at both the President and Treasurer departing from their moral obligations without at least consulting the Society. Among those at the meeting were Messrs. Froembling, Fick, Thomas, Mathew, Patterson, James, Marcus, and Tothill.

## National Health Insurance.

### THE COMMITTEE OF PHARMACISTS.

WE are indebted to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for the following report :

A meeting of the General Provisional Committee on Insurance took place in the Council-room, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, on Wednesday, February 21, at 11 o'clock, the President of the Society (Mr. C. B. Allen) taking the chair provisionally. There were also present Messrs. W. L. Currie (Vice-President), J. P. Gilmour (Chairman of the Executive of the North British Branch), and the following representatives: Messrs. D. Arnott (Pontypridd), E. Carpenter (Hodder & Co., Ltd., Bristol), R. Feaver Clarke (Gravesend), J. H. Cuff (Dover), F. J. Gibson (Wolverhampton), Professor Greenish, Messrs. J. B. Francis (Wrexham), A. Hagon (Cardiff), G. A. Harmer (Eastbourne), J. F. Harrington (London), Harry Kemp (Manchester), G. V. C. Last (Liverpool), A. L. Milne (Boots, Ltd., Nottingham), J. C. Pentney (Hackney), P. F. Rowsell (Exeter), T. Stephenson (Edinburgh), J. W. Sutherland (Glasgow), J. F. Tocher (Peterhead), T. W. Townley (Kewick), W. B. Trick (Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., Stoke Newington), R. C. Walshaw (Huddersfield), and E. S. Waring (Boots, Ltd., Nottingham), with Messrs. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary), R. Bremridge (Secretary), A. J. Chater (Assistant Secretary), W. J. U. Woolcock (Local Associations Officer).

The President explained the objects the Council had in view in calling the Provisional Committee into existence, and Mr. Glyn-Jones indicated the problems which any permanent committee would have to deal with.

The committee proceeded to the election of a Chairman and a Secretary, and Mr. P. F. Rowsell was unanimously appointed Chairman, and Mr. Woolcock was unanimously chosen to act as Secretary to the committee.

The committee approved of the principle of forming a permanent International Consultative and Advisory Insurance Committee, with headquarters in London, and further approved of the principle of forming separate National Insurance Pharmaceutical Committees for England, Scotland, and Wales, whose functions would be to negotiate with the Insurance Commissioners of their respective parts of the kingdom and to deal generally with pharmaceutical services under the Act.

The Provisional Committee constituted itself a Standing Committee for a period of three months, and appointed an Executive Committee to act generally as an Advisory and Consultative Committee (until the permanent Standing Committee which will eventually be formed has been duly constituted), for the purpose of collecting and collating information with the object of devising arrangements for securing uniformity in regard to regulations, scales of prices, and other details connected with the general supply of medicines to insured persons. The Executive Committee consists of Professor Greenish, Messrs. Trick, Walshaw, Hagon, Waring, Gilmour, Townley, Cuff, Harrington, Arnott, Harmer, and the Secretary to the Standing Committee (Mr. Woolcock). Among the details the Executive Committee will have to deal with is the consideration and report of the best means of selecting and electing a Permanent International Consultative and Advisory Insurance Committee.

The meeting was, we understand, of a satisfactory nature, characterised by cogent consideration, conciliatory

attitude, and undelayed decisions on proposals submitted—chiefly by the Celtic fringe. At a subsequent luncheon Mr. Allen said the proceedings were the most harmonious he could recall of interests so diversified. The Society cannot, for reasons with which the Committee unanimously agree, further finance the work to be done.

### MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

The special representative meeting of the British Medical Association is being held this week at the Guildhall, London, E.C. The proceedings are private, but when a final decision is arrived at an official report is to be issued. Meanwhile the "Times" supplies some details of the meeting. One item is that the minimum *per capita* payment has been fixed at 10s. per annum, exclusive of drugs and appliances, with a wage-limit not exceeding 2l. per week. A list of extras has also been agreed upon, these including confinements, vaccinations, fractures, dislocations, consultations, special visits, certificates and reports, illness resulting from personal misconduct, operations requiring anaesthetics, dentistry, special examinations, Court attendances, mileage, drugs, cod-liver oil, linseed-meal, leeches, serum, oxygen, etc., bottles, jars, dressings, or bandages, except for first dressings. Another resolution dealt with the prevention of lower contract practice appointments than the rates agreed upon by the representative body for attendance upon insured persons.

## JAPANESE JOTTINGS.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE JAPANESE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR is investigating various hot springs in Japan, Korea, and Formosa for radium.

HAIR-DYES.—Foreign hair tonics and dyes containing paraphenylenediamine are to be prohibited from importation into Japan.

It is stated that the Japanese Minister of Finance intends to impose a duty on aerated waters imported into Japan. The imports of all kinds have increased considerably of recent years.

## POISONING FATALITIES.

SEVEN deaths reported this week as due to poisoning are chronicled below. In three cases life was lost by misadventure.

**Arsenic.**—At an adjourned inquest held at Teignmouth relative to the death of Amy Yelland, who, with her husband, Wm. Yelland, a nurseryman, was taken ill after partaking of soup on February 4, Mr. T. Tickle, Ph.C., F.I.C., analyst for Exeter, said he had found arsenic in all the organs in comparatively large quantities. Deceased must have taken at least 10 grains of arsenic in a soluble form. Verdict accordingly.

**Carbolic Acid.**—Thomas Fowler (42), Tadcaster, died in the workhouse from carbolic-poisoning.

**Hedonal.**—The first recorded death under the influence of this anæsthetic took place at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, when an eight-year-old girl succumbed during an operation.

**Hydrochloric Acid.**—Charlotte Francis (69) poisoned herself at Brighton. According to Dr. Shaw, hydrochloric acid was the poison used.

**Laudanum.**—At Roydon, Alfred Horstead (49), upholsterer, died from taking an overdose of this opiate to relieve the pain from rheumatism.

**Oxalic Acid.**—An inquest was held at Darwen on Friday, February 16, relative to the death of Alice Briggs (59), widow, of Richmond Terrace. Dr. Howard, who made a *post-mortem* examination, said death was due to oxalic-acid poisoning. A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned.

**Salt of Lemon.**—At Darwen during the inquest on Alice Briggs (59), widow, Dr. Howard said death was due to poisoning. Deceased had probably taken salts of lemon.

**Fitriol** caused the accidental death of a Torquay working jeweller named Francis Arthur Netherway (43).

**Kind not Stated.**—At Rochdale, Allen Holden (46), dental surgeon, killed himself by taking poison. At the inquest the name of the fatal substance was suppressed at the request of the Coroner.



MR. P. F. ROWSELL.



## LEGAL REPORTS.

### TRADE LAW.

**A Manager's Agreement.**—The Simplex Polish Co., Ltd., Austin Friars, E.C., were the defendants in an action heard by Mr. Justice Avory and a common jury in the King's Bench Division on Friday, February 16. The plaintiff, Mr. Fredk. Gibbon, of 251, Waterloo Road, S.E., claimed damages for wrongful dismissal from the position of factory manager, and the jury awarded him 69*l.* 10*s.* damages.

**The "Phatolene" Premises.**—In the City of London Court on Tuesday, February 20, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., Messrs. Wm. Fuchs & Co., 5 Fore Street, E.C., applied to have Mr. George Blount, patent-medicine vendor, Berwick House, Oxford Street, W., committed for the non-payment of two amounts of 36*l.* and 20*l.*, for rent due. Plaintiffs' representative said that the defendant was the proprietor of a preparation called "Phatolene." He advertised in the daily papers, and traded under the name of the Phatolene Co. He had recently spent 10*l.* in a daily paper advertisement. He also sent out printed matter to "clients." Defendant was a Borough Councillor for St. Pancras.—Judge Lumley Smith said that the defendant had written to say he could only pay 10*s.* a month.—Plaintiffs' representative said that the defendant received letters every day, presumably containing postal orders from customers for his patent medicines. He paid 50*l.* a year rent for his house, and he could pay more than 10*s.* a month. They distrained on his goods, but everything was claimed by his wife, although the furniture would not have paid the expenses. Judge Lumley Smith made an order for 1*l.* a month in one case and adjourned the other.

**Many Deitchs in the World.**—In the City of London Court on Friday, February 16, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., Sir W. A. Rose & Co., oil merchants, 66 Upper Thames Street, E.C., sued Mr. Samuel Deitch, 401 Commercial Road, for oil supplied. Plaintiffs' bookkeeper stated that the oil was delivered to the defendant on November 1, 1910. Defendant said he was quite ignorant of the matter altogether. He had ordered no oil from the plaintiffs, and he had not received any. Plaintiffs' representative said that the order was given to one of their travellers, who was not now in their employment. The oil was delivered at 401 Commercial Road. Defendant said he had sub-let the premises to other people. He did not know what business they carried on as he had his own affairs to look after. Plaintiffs' representative produced the receipt for the oil which was given on delivery. It was signed for by one of the Deitchs. Defendant said there were a great many Deitchs in the world. He had three brothers; some of them were in Commercial Street. His son was at 401 Commercial Road. When pressed by the Judge, defendant said that the name over the shop was Samuel Deitch & Co. Judge Lumley Smith said he was quite satisfied that the defendant bought the oil of the plaintiffs. It was sent to the defendant's place, and signed for in the name of Deitch. Defendant would have to pay. He did not believe a word the defendant had told him, and he believed he had had the oil. Judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs.

**Tuition-fees.**—At Belfast County Court last week, Mr. James A. Whitla, M.P.S.I., 21 Lawrence Street, Belfast, sued Mr. Samuel Templeton, F.I.C., 1A India Street, Belfast, for 14*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, the balance of an account due for the tuition of certain pupils. There was a counter-claim for 25*l.* for alleged breach of contract. Plaintiff stated that he was engaged in December 1910 to teach pharmaceutical subjects to defendant's pupils, and he was to receive two-thirds of the fees due. He started teaching in January 1911, and continued until December 23. He gave in his notice on November 4, and left at the end of the term. He had been a licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society since April 1904, and a member since July 1911. He did not know that it was a rule of Mr. Templeton's that the teacher should be a member, as he had had teachers who were not members. His Honour: Did he ever ask if you were a member?—No. His Honour asked what was the breach of contract.—Mr. McKean, for the defendant, said the contract originally made was that plaintiff was to stay during the whole of 1911, but in June, when plaintiff became a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, a new contract was made. Defendant said plaintiff was to receive two-thirds of the fees paid by pupils whose course of instruction were completed, but he had not completed the tuition of several pupils. Witness estimated that he had lost about 10*l.* as a result of plaintiff's breach of contract in terminating his engagement before the time stated in the contract. His

Honour gave a decree for the amount claimed, and considered that there was no counterclaim.

### High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard High Court of Justice, London.

#### SURNAMES AS TRADE-MARKS.

In the Chancery Division on February 19, Mr. Justice Joyce delivered his reserved judgment in the case of an appeal by R. J. Lea, Ltd., the well-known tobacco manufacturers of Market Street, Manchester, from the refusal by the Board of Trade to approve the registration of the word "Boardman's" as a trade-mark for one of their smoking mixtures. The case was argued before his Lordship on December 6 and 7, 1911 (*C. & D.*, 1911, II., 840), when Mr. Hughes, K.C., appeared for the applicants, and the Attorney-General for the Board of Trade. The question for determination was whether an ordinary surname is capable of being registered under the Trade Marks Act, 1905. Hundreds of names had been so registered previously, but the Board of Trade have now taken the view that except in special circumstances the custom should be stopped.

His Lordship said that the point he had to decide was whether the word sought to be registered was adopted to distinguish the applicants' goods from those of other persons of the same name. The evidence, while showing the goods were in great repute, did not show that the actual word "Boardman's" had been used as a trade-mark. It might very well be that there was no person of the same name that had an equal reputation, but his Lordship had come to the conclusion that the mere surname of an individual is not calculated to distinguish the goods from those of other persons of a similar name. Consequently the appeal failed and must be refused.

There was a similar judgment upon an application by William McEwan & Co., Ltd., brewers, Edinburgh, for leave to register the word "McEwan's" in connection with their beers.

#### SPECTACLE-CLEANERS.

In the Court of Appeal, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Moulton and Buckley, on Thursday, February 22, the case of Jones Bros., Ltd., v. the Anglo-American Optical Co. was heard upon the appeal of the plaintiff company from a judgment of Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady in the Chancery Division. In this case the plaintiff company brought the action against the defendant company for an injunction to restrain the defendants from manufacturing, using, or selling cut-pile lino-cloth, or spectacle and eye-glass cleaners, which were got up in any manner, or nearly resembling the plaintiffs' cut pile lino-cloth or spectacle and eye-glass cleaners, so as to be calculated to deceive. His Lordship dismissed the action. (*See C. & D.* 1911, II., 706.) The hearing of the appeal is proceeding as we close for press.

#### A SACCHARIN APPEAL.

In the Court of Appeal, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Fletcher Moulton and Buckley, on Tuesday, February 20, the case of the Saccharin Corporation, Ltd., and another v. Kolker, was heard upon the appeal of the defendant, a Mrs. Kolker, of Hoxton, from a judgment of Mr. Justice Neville in the Chancery Division.

In this case the plaintiff corporation brought the action to restrain the defendant from selling or dealing in saccharin alleged to have been manufactured in infringement of their patents or some of them. Plaintiffs alleged that the saccharin in question was part of a parcel alleged to have been imported into this country in 1904, and in respect of which the defendant claimed to be the assignee. Mr. Justice Neville granted an injunction restraining an infringement of plaintiffs' 1898 patent, with an account as to profits in lieu of damages. Hence the present appeal of the defendant.

Mrs. Kolker, the appellant, conducted her appeal in person, but great difficulty was experienced by their Lordships owing to the lady not having much knowledge of the English language.

Mr. Colefax, who appeared for the plaintiff corporation, said that in the court below the defendant had neither called any evidence nor had she cross-examined the witnesses for the plaintiffs.

Having read through the notes of Mr. Justice Neville, the Master of the Rolls said that the appeal was quite hopeless and must be dismissed, with costs.

The Lords Justices concurred.

Mrs. Kolker: I want leave to appeal.

The Master of the Rolls: You don't require leave.

#### THE KEITH HARVEY BUSINESS.

On Wednesday, February 21, Justices Darling and Bucknill, sitting as a King's Bench Divisional Court, had before them the case of *Scott v. Marr*, which came before the Court on the appeal of the defendant from a decision of Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., sitting as arbitrator of the High Court.—Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., who appeared for the appellant, said his client traded under the name of G. Keith Harvey, and his business was the sale of numerous quack medicines and cures, which he brought before the public through the mediums of numerous advertisements. He described at length the nature of the business, and the trade done with Germany, where such remedies are subject to regulations which Mr. Justice Darling described in the course of the argument as similar to what we in England deal with betting and lotteries.—Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., followed for the plaintiff, Mrs. Freda A. Scott, the wife of an advertisement designer, who claimed a large sum of money alleged to be due under an assignment to her by her husband of certain agreements entered into between her husband and the defendant.—After a long argument

Mr. Justice Darling, in giving judgment, said that he came to the conclusion that it was perfectly plain that the agreements were immoral, unlawful agreements, for the swindling of people in Germany. They were asked to adjudicate and make an order on the appeal, and if they did that the Court would be used to assist one of two criminals to get his share from the other criminal of the proceeds of their joint criminal, or illegal, adventure. The Court would not assist in that way. The appeal would be dismissed, and the award struck out, while neither party would receive any costs. The money paid into Court as security for defendant's costs in the appeal would be paid out to the party it belonged to, for the Court could not be the receiver of stolen goods.

Mr. Justice Bucknill concurred.

#### THE CAPSULOIDS CASE.

*Judgment given in favour of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., with costs.*

Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, one of the High Court Official Referees, gave judgment on Monday, February 17, in the action brought by Capsuloids (1909), Ltd., against Duncan, Flockhart & Co., alleging breach of contract in regard to the supply of capsuloids. The hearing of the case was commenced before Mr. Justice Darling on December 6, 1911, when his Lordship said that it was a case for an official referee. He accordingly referred it to Mr. Montague Muir-Mackenzie, K.C., an Official Referee, who on December 7, heard the first witness for the plaintiff company, Dr. Flimm (E. Merck, Darmstadt). These proceedings were reported in the *C. & D.*, December 9, 1911, index folio 840. On January 16 the hearing was resumed, Mr. Mitchell Innes, K.C., opening the case for Capsuloids, Ltd. He continued his speech on January 17, then called Dr. G. E. Dixon, managing director of the company, whose evidence continued on January 18 (See *C. & D.*, January 20, index folio 79), the cross-examination beginning on the afternoon of that day, and on January 19, Mr. Clavell Salter, K.C., cross-examining for the defendants. This cross-examination was to have been continued on Saturday, January 20, but Dr. Dixon's voice had gone then, and the hearing was continued on January 22 with Mr. E. J. Parry, B.Sc., as expert scientific witness for the plaintiff company. He was in the witness-box also on January 23, and was followed on that day by Mr. J. W. Ramsden, Mrs. Wilson, forewoman to Capsuloids, Ltd., who was cross-examined on January 24, Mr. John Murison

(Parke's Drug Stores), Florence Patching, Mr. S. E. Carter (Mace & Haldane), Mr. J. W. Wray, Mr. D. Dobney, Mr. W. Owen, and Mr. E. Taylor also gave evidence that day (*C. & D.*, January 27, pp. 112-114). On January 25 Mr. W. Howard Lloyd, Mr. R. Smith (Timothy White Co.) also gave evidence for the plaintiff company, and Dr. Dixon's cross-examination was continued (*C. & D.* Supplement, January 27, p. 218). This went on throughout Friday, January 26, when he was also re-examined by Mr. Mitchell Innes. This closed the plaintiff company's case, which had thus occupied eleven days (*C. & D.*, February 3, index folio 182). Mr. Clavell Salter opened the case for the defence on Saturday, January 27, and spoke while the Court sat that day, finishing his speech on January 29. Then Mr. A. Proctor Atkinson, manager of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s London branch, gave evidence, his cross-examination being continued the next day. Dr. W. Inglis Clark, a partner in the firm, followed him, but his evidence was discontinued for a short time on January 31, Dr. F. W. Passmore, an expert witness, giving his evidence. Dr. Inglis Clark resumed (*C. & D.*, February 3, index folio 44), and he was examined, cross-examined, and re-examined on February 1. Evidence for the defence was also given that day and on February 2 and 3 by Mr. R. G. Guyer, Mr. R. H. Fountain, Mr. D. W. Bell, Mr. H. R. Ferber, Mr. T. Desnos, Mr. W. J. Payne, Mr. Ernest Sanger, Mr. Edward Pickering, Mr. George R. Barclay, and Mr. A. J. Shaw. Dr. G. E. Dixon was also recalled. On Monday, February 5, Mr. Clavell Salter spoke for the defence, and continued his summing-up on February 6, when Mr. Mitchell Innes replied on behalf of the plaintiff company (*C. & D.*, February 10, index folio 218). Thus nine days were occupied by defence and summing-up, ignoring January 20 and the opening (December 6). Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, in reserving judgment, said that the case concluded on "the nineteenth day." We append the text of his judgment, given on February 19:

The plaintiff in this action is a joint-stock company incorporated in 1909, which from June 1 of that year took over the undertaking of another company called the Capsuloids Co., Ltd., including its current trade contracts. A branch of the business taken over was the sale of what were called capsuloids, then largely advertised as a remedy for baldness, and one of the contracts taken over was a contract with defendants. A capsuloid consists, according to the evidence, of a mixture of hæmoglobin and oil, enclosed in a capsule made substantially of gelatin.

The defendants are a firm of manufacturing chemists, having their principal factory in Edinburgh. They are makers of gelatin capsules and also vendors of them filled with preparations of their own. They are old-established, and enjoy a very high reputation for excellence of manufacture.

The claim of the plaintiff company is upon a contract made by their predecessors with the defendants, by which the defendants were to fill capsules of their make with the company's preparation, for damages for breach of contract by delivering filled capsules improperly made and in such a condition that they afterwards became infected with mould. The amount of damages claimed is about 8,000*l.*, consisting to a large extent of loss of trade. No question arises upon the plaintiff company's right to claim for benefit of the contract and to enforce it. The terms and conditions of the original contract are contained in two letters, each dated April 3, 1909, which passed between the managing director of the plaintiff company and the London manager of the defendants. The first letter from the managing director of the plaintiff company to the defendants' manager contained the following material parts:

We have much pleasure in passing you an order for five million capsuloids, to be taken within fifteen months from this date, price to be at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000, carriage paid to our warehouse, 3 Farringdon Yard, London. Terms, net monthly account.

We agree to supply you with the material, delivered to your London depot, for filling the Capsuloids, we to pay the costs of freight on material to Edinburgh.

The reply of the same date contains the following material parts:

We beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your esteemed order for filling five million capsules similar to sample submitted. The price agreed upon between us is 2*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000. You are to deliver the mixture for filling the capsules free of all cost of carriage, to our laboratories in Edinburgh, and we agree to deliver the filled capsules to your warehouse, 3 Farringdon Yard, London, E.C., free of all cost of carriage.



Then further on it states:

We agree to use every endeavour to keep the knowledge of the fact that we are filling capsules for you secret, and we promise not to divulge any information about your business or the nature of the contents of your capsules to anyone. We also agree while this contract lasts not to put on the market a proprietary article, or not to fill for any other maker a capsule similar to yours which would be advertised to the general public as a remedy for restoring the hair.

And a specimen of the capsuloids, some in a gelatin container, was sent to the defendants showing the kind of thing which was required.

The price of 2s. 6d. per 1,000 was for capsuloids for the home trade. After negotiation, it was arranged that a special kind of capsule should be made and filled by the defendants for the plaintiff company's export trade. The capsule usually made by the defendants for export was harder than the plaintiff company's director desired, and the defendants made at his desire a more flexible capsule filled with the mixture for export, and an extra charge of 6d. per 1,000 was agreed to for them. The course of business may be thus described: Plaintiff company as they required capsuloids for their export and home customers sent their mixture to the defendants. The defendants made the capsules, filled them with the plaintiff company's mixture, sealed them up, and despatched them to the plaintiff company generally in tins, each tin containing 5,184 capsuloids, that being the mode of transmission desired by the plaintiff company's managing director. The preparation to be filled in was by the managing director stated to contain, and was sold as containing, a secret process, and the defendants were in no way responsible for the constituent elements or the manner in which they were compounded. On reaching the plaintiff company's establishment persons in the plaintiff company's employment put the capsuloids into containers, which were sold to wholesale houses and private persons. The containers were of two kinds—namely, gelatin tubes and glass tubes. The gelatin tubes were of one size, made to contain thirty-six capsuloids, and the glass tubes were of two sizes, made to contain thirty-six capsuloids or 108 capsuloids. For some months this course of business continued. Complaints by the plaintiff company arose from time to time respecting the make of the defendants' capsules, but none of them related to mould or are material in this action. Experiments also were made by defendants to endeavour to find out the cause of the defects of which the plaintiff company at the time complained.

The principal facts on which the plaintiff company rely as constituting their main ground of complaint may be thus shortly stated: On March 29, 1910, a consignment of twenty-five tins from the defendants arrived all apparently in good condition. The capsuloids in about twenty of these tins were filled into containers, and the greater part of them despatched to the plaintiff company's customers. The contents of about five tins remained on the company's premises. In June 1910 it was found that a large proportion of these capsuloids had become infected with mould, and were thus unsaleable. In the two preceding months the company had been receiving capsuloids back from their customers; sent back some of them as bad, and an examination of these showed they had become infected with mould.

On July 13, 1910, a consignment of fifteen tins arrived, five of export capsuloids and ten of home capsuloids. The five export tins on being opened were found to contain capsuloids on which the infection of mould was beginning. After an examination of these capsuloids and correspondence, and transactions to which I need not refer, the plaintiff company terminated the contract with the defendants and ordered capsules from two other makers to fulfil their requirements. Since those events the plaintiff company had received back other mouldy capsuloids from home and export customers, and the capsuloids in their hands of the two consignments of March 29 and July 13 have become unsaleable.

On these alleged facts the plaintiff company plead that defendants had committed breaches of contract in sending them unmerchantable and unsaleable deliveries of capsuloids made in such a way that they in ordinary course became mouldy, and the company claimed damages amounting, as I have said, to about 8,000l., a considerable item being loss of trade, the allegation being that the bad deliveries caused the ruin of the plaintiffs' trade in this article. The next allegation of bad manufacture was that the capsules were not sufficiently dried after being filled before they were sent out.

The evidence on both sides was extremely conflicting as to the facts, and also was on branches of the case relating to the making of the capsules and filling material, and causes of mould—scientific and very technical. It is my duty to state first my finding on the material facts, and I will now do so.

I find that in regard to all orders of the plaintiff company for making and filling capsules, both for home and export,

the defendants made capsules of the best gelatin, and made them with proper and sufficient care and skill; that they filled the capsules with the plaintiff company's preparation carefully and properly, and sealed the filled capsules efficiently, and after this process the defendants dried the capsuloids or filled capsules in a proper and efficient manner and for a sufficient length of time to ensure the capsules—by which I mean the gelatin covering containing the plaintiff company's material—being free from any liability to mould as a result of insufficient drying.

I find that some of the capsuloids of March 29 and July 13 consignment, in fact, became infected with mould after they had reached the plaintiff company's establishment and were being dealt with there.

I find that tubes of the capsuloids sent to plaintiffs' customers on being returned were found to be infected with mould.

I find that the cause of the mould appearing on the capsuloids made by the defendants was not due to any lack of care or skill in the making of the capsuloids and filling them with the plaintiff company's preparation, or to any failure to dry the capsules by an efficient process and for a sufficient length of time.

As regards returns from customers, I find that the cause of the appearance of mould was due either to the preparation contained in the capsules, which varied in different consignments, and did contain or might have contained in some instances considerable moisture all due to the capsuloids being packed in glass and gelatin containers which were unsuitable from the point of view of keeping off mould.

As regards the capsuloids of the March 29 consignment, which became mouldy on the plaintiff company's premises, I find that the causes were either in the composition of the mixture, as I have said, or exposure to damp atmosphere in the company's premises.

As regards the tins delivered in July, the evidence has not satisfied me that mould had begun to appear when they arrived. There are serious discrepancies in the accounts given by the plaintiff company's witnesses as to the opening of the tins and the discovery of the mould, and the whole circumstances of the subsequent examination of the contents of the tin at the interview on July 23, when the defendants' manager attended at the plaintiff company's office, leave it at the best doubtful whether on July 13 any mould had appeared. No doubt some of this consignment both home and export became mouldy later on.

The above being the findings of fact, I have next to deal with the law to be applied. The terms of the two letters constituting the contract, at any rate as regards home capsuloids, are not identical in terms, but, construing the documents as containing the agreed conditions, the defendants' obligation was, on receipt of the plaintiff company's composition, to make a proper capsule, fill it properly and efficiently with the plaintiff company's mixture, seal it, and dry it with a sufficient drying apparatus, and for a sufficient time to ensure their being sufficiently dry. The contention of the plaintiff company was, as I understand it, that the defendant company were sellers of the capsuloids with knowledge that they were required for sale at home and abroad to customers, to be sent in tins and packed in glass and gelatin containers, and that the defendants consequently warranted that the capsuloids were free from liability to mould in the event of their being sent and packed in the way I have described. I cannot adopt this extensive view of the defendants' liability so contended, for their obligation was to make a good merchantable capsule, fill it with the plaintiffs' mixture, and make the whole thing merchantable as far as their part in the constitution of the completed article was concerned. But they had nothing to do with, and could not know the composition of, the mixture, or what effect it would have on the completed article as regards susceptibility to mould. In fact, as the evidence showed, the mixture was not always the same, and some consignments had more moisture in them than others. Nor were the defendants responsible for the places in which the capsuloids were kept, or the conditions to which they were subjected at the Capsuloid Co.'s premises, or for the containers in which they were packed for transmission to customers. And, in fact, both as regards transmission to plaintiffs and packing for customers the receptacles on which the plaintiff company insisted, and for which they asked, were of a kind of which the defendants disapproved, and which they considered might lead to the capsuloids going bad. My view is that the defendants' contract was to make and supply a capsule and fill it with the plaintiff company's material, which always remained the plaintiff company's property; not to make a capsuloid some of the materials for which the plaintiff company supplied. The distinction between the two classes of contracts is fully discussed in the 1906 edition of "Benjamin on Sale," and I need not enlarge on it further.



For these reasons I decide that the plaintiff company has not proved that the defendants committed the breaches of contract alleged.

I think I ought to express my decision on two other points in the case which were argued before me on the question of damages, assuming my decision is wrong, and that there was a breach of contract by reason of the capsuloids having developed mould after delivery. It may be of assistance, should there be a motion to review my decision, to express my opinion on these points. It was contended before me on behalf of the defendants that, inasmuch as the July consignment was rejected and not charged for, there could be no action for damages for breach of warranty—at any rate, as regards that consignment I cannot accept that argument. The decisions in *Hall v. Burke* (3 "Times Law Reports," 165) and *Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., v. Spencer* (2 T.L.R., 554) seem to me to be authorities which establish that, where purchased goods on arrival fail to answer the description or warrant contracted for and are rejected, a claim for damages, if shown to have been suffered and to have been the consequence of the breach of contract, can be legally maintained. Next, on the same assumption, it was contended that damages for loss of trade and reputation could be recovered. In my opinion, I decide that such damages would be too remote. I so decide on the authority of the case of *Fitzgerald v. Leonard* (32 Law Reports, Ireland, 675), approved by this Court in *Bostock & Co. v. Nicholson & Sons* (1904, 1 K.B., 725). There the thing sold was warranted to be butter, and it was in fact margarine. The plaintiff sold it to customers, and suffered loss of trade custom by reason of the adulterated character of the substance ruining his business. The jury awarded damages, and their verdict was set aside on the ground that the damages were too remote, and the grounds were set out very fully in the judgment of the Court. The damages I find to be recoverable would be the price paid by the company for such of the unsaleable goods as they found to be unsaleable or had to replace, with some possible additional general damages. It is true that in the American case of *Robinson v. Schiffing* (134 N.Y. Reports, 89) damages for loss of trade were recovered in a case where poisonous matter had been delivered by the seller to the buyer, but the circumstances were very peculiar, and if, and so far as, the decision is opposed to the English authorities, their decision may be disregarded.

As regards the counterclaim, the plaintiff company paid into court the liquidated amount claimed for the price of goods sold—viz., 10*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* The defendants have not pressed the rest of the counterclaim. If the defendants had proceeded by cross-action, there would have been judgment for them on their claim up to date of payment into court on that counterclaim, and judgment against them in regard to the rest of the claim.

I think the proper judgment as regards the counterclaim is judgment for the plaintiffs, dismissing the counterclaim except as to the sum of 10*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, and judgment on the counterclaim for that sum without costs and no execution. The money being paid out of court. In this action their will be judgment for the defendants.

Mr. Clavell Salter: That will be judgment for the defendants, with costs?

The Official Referee: As I have said, there will be judgment for the defendants.

Mr. Clavell Salter: I am sorry, I thought I ought perhaps to say with costs, because there is no jury here.

The Official Referee: I beg your pardon, of course it will be with costs, I thought it followed.

Mr. Clavell Salter: If you please, sir, might I ask for an order that the 18*l.* paid in as security for costs might be paid out?

The Official Referee: I did not know there was any money paid into court for security of costs; yes, it will be paid out.

Mr. Clavell Salter: If you please, sir.

### Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

#### HARRISON'S NURSERY POMADE.

At the Croydon County Court, on Tuesday, February 20, before Mr. J. E. Fox, Registrar, the Pharmaceutical Society sued Mr. F. J. Hagen, 60 Cherry Orchard Road, Croydon, drug-store proprietor, for a penalty of 5*l.* which had been incurred by defendant on October 31, through selling poison, "Veratrine," contained in, and forming part of, a preparation known as "Harrison's Nursery Pomade," contrary to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

Mr. W. H. Quarrell said the penalty had been previously paid on another occasion.

Mr. E. R. Booth, who appeared for the defendant, consented to judgment, but submitted that the defendant was not aware that "Harrison's Nursery Pomade" contained "Veratrine." The offence was committed on October 31, 1911, and the first application for the penalty was made on December 9, but no summons was issued until January 9, 1912. It appeared that defendant's solicitor, immediately after the application for the penalty was made, wrote on December 13, 1911, apologising for the offence, and undertaking not to sell the article again, and on the 18th made an offer to the plaintiffs of 1*l.* a month, and enclosed a cheque for that amount as a first instalment. The Society refused the terms, and returned the cheque. He submitted that the Society acted in an arbitrary manner, and said that the defendant was a poor man struggling to get a living for his family. Defendant had for many years been assistant to a chemist in a large way of business in Croydon, and had to resign on account of his health. At present he entirely depends on the small takings of his little shop to support his wife and family. In view of the previous offer of 1*l.* a month, there was no necessity whatever for the issue of the summons, and on these grounds he submitted that no costs should be allowed.

After hearing Mr. Quarrell, who said that terms could not be made in a penalty case, the Registrar made an order of payment of the penalty claimed at the rate of 1*l.* in fourteen days, and 40*s.* a month, with costs, and solicitors' costs, and expenses of two witnesses, amounting to 2*l.* 3*s.*

## BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

**Re James Menzies**, 5 Gubyon Avenue, Herne Hill, London, late Chemical Manufacturer.—The receiving order in this matter was made on creditors' petition, and according to the accounts filed the gross liabilities amount to 363*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, of which 360*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* is expected to rank for dividend. The assets are estimated to produce 110*l.*, from which has to be deducted 2*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* for preferential claims, leaving net assets 107*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, or a deficiency of 253*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* The debtor was partner with two others as chemical manufacturers under the style of the Landport Refining Co. This partnership was dissolved after about nine months' trading, and he lost 100*l.* Debtor then joined the purchaser of the plant, and after about twelve months a private company was floated in August 1910, with a capital of 4,000*l.*, under the style of Southern Chemicals, Ltd., the debtor getting 25*l.* a month. The company went into voluntary liquidation after about a year. The failure is attributed to loss of 100*l.* in connection with the Landport Refining Co., loss of 80*l.* on building workshop, and loss of 100*l.* on refitting launch.

**Re James Alfred Day**, 113 Dawes Road, Fulham, Chemist and Druggist.—The first meeting of creditors under this failure was held at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. W. P. Bowyer, Assistant Official Receiver, on February 19. In February 1894 the debtor purchased the above business, with the stock and fixtures, for 550*l.*, and traded under the style of the "Red Cross Drug-stores (J. A. Day, chemist)." In March 1900 he obtained a lease of 351 Fulham Palace Road, which premises he fitted up at a cost of 60*l.*, and he also traded there as the "Red Cross Drug-stores (J. A. Day, chemist)." He carried on both places until July last, when he sold the businesses as they stood to his wife for 160*l.* and an undertaking to discharge liabilities of about 300*l.* The debtor managed the businesses for his wife until November 3 last, when they were transferred to the Red Cross Drug-stores, Ltd. (since altered to the White Cross Drug-stores, Ltd.), which was formed with a capital of 450*l.* to acquire them. The debtor's wife was a director of the company and held all the shares except two, while the debtor acted as secretary of the company and manager of the Dawes Road shop. His only creditors were the Provident Association of London, Ltd., who claimed 1.199*l.* and had instituted these bankruptcy proceedings. The assets were valued at 53*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* The debtor attributed his insolvency to loss on the sale of some property at Hadleigh-on-Sea, which he purchased through the petitioning creditors. In the absence of any offer, the case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver to be wound-up in bankruptcy.



## DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

**Smith, Alexander Cyril Thompson**, 319 Romford Road, Forest Gate, Essex, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee, Mr. R. R. Taylor, 24 Coleman Street, London, E.C. Dated, February 6; filed, February 13. Liabilities unsecured, 936*l.*; estimated net assets, 20*l.* The creditors include: Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (7*l.*); The British Drug Houses, Ltd. (9*l.*); Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. (14*l.*); Ingram & Royle, Ltd. (6*l.*); May, Roberts & Co., Ltd. (5*l.*); S. Maw, Son & Sons (5*l.*); Parke, Davis & Co. (9*l.*); Warrick Bros., Ltd. (4*l.*); G. H. Nisbett, Liverpool (800*l.*).

## GAZETTE.

### Partnerships Dissolved.

**BARNES, MRS. M. A.**, and **JONES, E. R.**, The Parade, Beckenham, Kent, chemists and druggists, under the style of Barnes & Jones.

**COSSENS, C. H. C.**, and **BENNETT, L. H.**, Paignton, Devon, general medical practitioners, under the style of Cosens & Bennett.

**WILKINSON, H. B.**, and **WILKINSON, H.**, Oswaldtwistle, chemical manufacturers, under the style of Glen Carbolic Co.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### RECEIVING ORDER.

**DAWSON, RANKINE**, The British Empire Club, St. James's Square, doctor of medicine.

#### ADJUDICATIONS.

**ALLDAY, F.**, Duke Street, Strand, dentist.

**BUTLER, H. R. C.**, Orchard Gardens, Teignmouth, dentist.

**DAY, J. A.**, Daves Road, Fulham, dispensing chemist.

**RICHARDS, R. W.**, Milverton House, North Parade, Llandudno, physician.

**RODDEE, J. H.**, Edale Avenue, Moston, Manchester, soap-boiler.

**WOOD, V. L.** (trading as Wood's Cash Drug-stores), Ferry Road, East Cowes, drug-store proprietor.

## COMPANY NEWS.

**F. W. SUTCLIFFE & Co., LTD.**—Mr. H. J. Day, 12 South Parade, Leeds, ceased to act as receiver or manager on January 28, 1912.

**VIROGEN, LTD.**—Report of liquidator (Mr. W. W. Hay) at meeting to be held at 93 Finsbury Circus Buildings, 18 Eldon Street, London, E.C., on March 21, at 11 A.M.

**JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LTD.**—The directors recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year, and in addition a bonus of 5 per cent., leaving 7.433*l.* to be carried forward.

**BORAX CONSOLIDATED, LTD.**—The report for the year ended September 30 states that the profits, after providing for all management and administration expenses, are 296.533*l.* The directors now propose to pay a final dividend of 1*s.* 9*d.* each on the deferred ordinary shares, making 13½ per cent. for the year, carrying forward 75.994*l.* The demand for mineral from the company by the Associated Refiners, and for borax, boracic acid, and other refined products from the works of the company, has continued highly satisfactory. The prospects for the current year point to continued prosperity.

**INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LTD.**—The annual report to be submitted to the shareholders at the annual meeting at Winchester House, London, E.C., on March 1, shows that the net profit for the year ending December 31 amounts to 14,218*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, which with the balance from the last account makes a sum of 16,594*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* available for distribution. This it is proposed to allocate as follows: Preference share dividend, 7,500*l.*; interim and further dividend on ordinary shares amounting to 5 per cent. per annum, 7,821*l.* 18*s.*; general reserve, 671*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*; leaving a balance of 600*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* to be carried forward.

**T. & H. SMITH, LTD.**—The report for the year ending September 30, 1911, to be presented to the meeting at Edinburgh on February 27, states that the profit for the year, after charging debenture interest, directors' fees, and making provision for bad debts, is 9,831*l.*, to which is added the balance brought forward of 1,732*l.*, together 11,564*l.* From this is deducted interim dividend paid on the preference shares for the half-year to March 31, 1911, amounting to

1,584*l.*, leaving a balance at credit of profit-and-loss account as at September 30, 1911, of 9,979*l.* Out of this the directors recommend a dividend on the preference shares in respect of the half-year to September 30, 1911, 1,584*l.*; also to pay a dividend on the ordinary shares in respect of the year to September 30, 1911, of 6 per cent. per annum, free of tax; this will absorb 3,900*l.* They also propose to set aside 600*l.* under the authority of Article No. 100a of the company's articles of association, to be allocated as a bonus, and place to reserve fund 2,500*l.* (making the sum at credit of this fund 5,000*l.*), leaving a balance of 1,395*l.* to be carried forward. The stocks have been valued on a conservative basis, and ample provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts.

**JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS Co., LTD.**—At the twenty-seventh ordinary general meeting, held on February 9, the Chairman, in referring to the appointment of Dr. Klein as scientific adviser to the company, said that gentleman is the originator in this country of the special branch of research in which the company is most interested. Dr. Klein has done a good deal of scientific work for them in the past, and knows the company's products thoroughly. All their standard products are now tested and certified by Dr. Klein as regards their relative guaranteed values by the Rideal-Walker test. Dr. Klein did his own tests, leaving nothing to any subordinates. Every tender for contracts states the method of test, every detail being exactly set out. The directors confidently hope that this arrangement will tend to abolish such disputes as have proved inseparable from guaranteed standards often checked by operators unaccustomed to manipulating such delicate tests, the slightest departure in the technique of which involves diversity of results.

## BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

**Boots, LTD.**, have opened a branch at 341 High Road, Brondesbury, London, N.W.

**MR. ALBERT FAGAN** has removed his pharmacy from 38 Rue Gourdan, St. Gilles, to the Anglo-Belgian Pharmacy, Rue Laneau, Lacken, Brussels.

**MR. T. E. JOHNS**, chemist and druggist, 167 Winchester Road, Bridlington, Bristol, has sold his business to Messrs. H. Hodder & Co., Ltd., Bristol.

**MR. H. DYSON**, of Leeds, has acquired, through the agency of Messrs. Brett & Co., Leicester, the old-established business of Messrs. Merry & Parker, Ilkeston.

**MR. C. W. BRUMWELL, Ph.C.**, 73 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, London, has sold that business to Mr. G. F. G. Greening, chemist and druggist, 277 Borough High Street, London, S.E.

**MR. M. SOUTHERN**, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business at 131 Wilford Road, Nottingham, from the executors of the late Mr. R. Widdowson. Messrs. Brett & Co., of Leicester, valued for both parties.

**MR. ARTHUR E. HOUTON**, chemist and druggist, has disposed of his business at Alfreton to Mr. C. M. Dyson, chemist and druggist. Messrs. Brett & Co., Leicester, conducted the valuation on behalf of both parties.

**MR. JOHN HADFIELD LOWE**, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Messrs. Richardson & Co., chemists, 13 Central Beach, Blackpool, the partnership between him and Mr. W. C. Richardson, chemist and druggist, being dissolved as from December 30, 1911. It will be continued under the same style.

**MESSRS. CÆSAR & LORETZ**, of Halle a. S., in announcing the death of Mr. C. W. Cæsar (see *C. & D.*, February 3), state that his partner, Mr. Otto Loretz, and the son of the deceased, Mr. Carl Cæsar, junr., will continue the business under the same style as hitherto. Mr. Hugo Hartmann has been granted procuration of the firm.

**MR. S. S. HOLFORD, Ph.C.**'s new pharmacy in Allerton Road, Culderstoner Park, Liverpool, which has been fitted by Messrs. Ayrton-Graham, Ltd., presents several new features. The windows form practically a quarter-circle from wall to wall, with a centre doorway. The serving counter faces the door, and is backed by wall cases and not with the usual bottle shelves, thus utilising this permanent position to the best advantage. The dispensing screen stands to the left, being quite distinct from the counter portion.

## BIRTH.

LAWSON.—At 6 Broomfield Road, Headingley, Leeds, on February 13, the wife of John Lawson, Ph.C. (Daisy, Ltd.), of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

COPE—CHAPPLE.—At Rushton Wesleyan Chapel, on February 15, by the Rev. J. Westcombe, Raymond Cope, chemist and druggist, of Cawdry Pharmacy, Leek, to Gladys Winifred Chapple, of Nantwich.

GIBSON—BULLOCH.—At St. Mark's, Dundela, Belfast, on February 14, by the Rev. L. M. Hewson, B.A., Alfred, fifth son of the late Samuel Gibson, chemist and druggist, King Street, Belfast, and brother of Messrs. Samuel Gibson, J.P., and W. J. Gibson, chemists and druggists, King Street, to Margaret (Madge), only daughter of the late Mr. W. J. Bulloch and Mrs. Bulloch, Rosebank, Sydenham.

## DEATHS.

LAIDLAW.—At Lochmaben Combination Hospital, on Tuesday, February 13, William Stewart, younger son of Mr. A. G. Laidlaw, chemist and druggist, Lockerbie, aged five years.

MICKLE.—At Stanley Villa, Exelby, near Bedale, on February 10, Mr. Edward Mickle, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-eight. Mr. Mickle was in business in Liverpool until his retirement.

SANDY.—At St. Catherine's Church, Pepys Road, Deptford, London, S.E., on February 18, Mr. Frederick William Sandy, chemist and druggist, 287 Queen's Road, Peckham, London, S.E. Mr. Sandy, who was attending morning service at the church, became suddenly ill, and expired within a few minutes.

WELSH.—At his residence, 16 Market Square, Lisburn, on February 18, Mr. Richard Welsh, of Messrs. R. Welsh & Co., chemists, Lisburn. Mr. Welsh was apprenticed with Messrs. Grattan's, Belfast. He was afterwards connected with the firm of Peden & Co., chemists, Lisburn, which was owned by the late Dr. Ward, who had also a medical hall which Mr. Welsh managed. Subsequently he set up in business for himself. His son, Mr. A. E. Welsh, Ph.C., has been associated with the firm for some time past. The funeral took place at Shankill Graveyard, Belfast, on February 20.

## WILLS PROVEN.

MR. WILLIAM WANNOP, 1 Hill Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chemist and druggist, who died on September 26 last, left estate valued at 863*l.* gross.

MR. CLEMENT HENRY GROSVENOR, Lynwood, Alton Road, Clacton-on-Sea, retired chemist, who died on December 4 last, left estate of the gross value of 9,812*l.*, with net personality 75*l.*

MR. EDWARD BARNES, Fern Bank, Ockford Road, Godalming, retired chemist, who died on December 3 last, left estate of the gross value of 5,880*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 668*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

## PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. F. J. SANSOM, Ph.C., has been elected Vice-President of the Barrow-in-Furness Chamber of Trade.

MR. L. WING, Ph.C., 10 Magdala Buildings, Weston-super-Mare, has been elected a director of the local Trade Protection Society.

MR. H. COLLINS, chemist and druggist, of 14 Ashton Road, Denton, fell and dislocated his shoulder last week. Mr. Collins is progressing favourably towards recovery.

MR. C. J. PARK, Ph.C., 23 Mutley Plain, Plymouth, has been elected a member of the committee of the Plymouth branch of the London Association for the Protection of Trade.

MR. G. CLARIDGE DRUCE, M.A., Ph.C., Oxford, who has been suffering from phlebitis, had a somewhat serious relapse on Saturday, February 17, but we learn that he is now improving.

ALDERMAN H. WADE DEACON, chemical-manufacturer, is to have the honorary freedom of the borough conferred upon him by the Widnes Town Council. Mr. Deacon is a son of the late Mr. Henry Deacon, a partner with Messrs. Gaskell, alkali manufacturers. He studied at King's College, London, and later entered the firm. Since 1878 he has been prominently identified with the public life of the borough.

MR. C. E. SAUNDERS, chemist and druggist, 50 High Street, Highgate, London, N., was presented by Lord Cheylesmore on February 15 with the marksmen's challenge cup and badge for the best shot in the Highgate Territorial Detachment of the 7th (Imperial Service) Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment. Mr. Saunders has now completed twenty-six years' volunteering, and saw service in South Africa.

MR. MONTAGUE MUIR-MACKENZIE, the Official Referee who tried the Capsuloids case, is a son of Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, Bart., of Delvine, Perthshire, and was educated at Charterhouse, afterwards going to Brasenose College, Oxford, and was a Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, from 1874 to 1888. He was called to the Bar in 1873, and acted as Secretary to Lord Chief Justice Coleridge for four years. He is an authority on several branches of commercial law.

## TRADE NOTES.

DAISY LTD., Mammoth Works, Leeds, intimate in this issue that they are paying booking-fees and all other carriage charges on "Daisy" ordered direct from them. Their policy is to keep in touch with the small buyer as well as the large.

MR. THOMAS SWALES, druggists' sundriesman, 24 Butt Court, Leeds, informs us that the unrest in the labour world, especially in regard to coal, has somewhat delayed the delivery of medical bottles, of which he is making a speciality, but he is now catching up with the rush of orders.

MESSRS. E. J. REID & Co., Basing House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., inform us that the price of the new size of phenalgin has been reduced from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* The wholesale price is 12*s.* per doz., less 20 per cent. discount. This alteration will enable chemists, in selling the new size to the public, to fix a 1½*d.* stamp instead of a 3*d.* one.

"REGULATORS" have been figuring in a prominent advertisement this week as a phenolphthalein preparation for a similar purpose to a laxative medicine well known in Canada and the United States under the name of "Orderlies." Messrs. Arthur Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, now offer phenolphthalein tablets compounded with a chocolate basis under the name of "Regulators," which are put up in an artistic and effective manner to retail at popular prices, the wholesale rates being 2*s.* 9*d.* and 4*s.* 3*d.* per dozen bottles, packed in a displaying outer.

P.A.T.A. YEAR-BOOK.—The Year-book for 1912 of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association has been issued this week. The book appears this time in a heliotrope-coloured cover, and is on the same lines as previous editions. There are given a brief explanation of what the P.A.T.A. is, lists of officers, owners of proprietary articles, protected articles, and subscribers to the P.A.T.A. A few pages are devoted to the Chemists' Defence Association. It is an important reference work for retailers. Copies may be obtained from the Associa-



tion's Offices, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.

**NEW LOFOTEN COD-LIVER OIL.**—Messrs. Freudentheil & Co., 21 Mincing Lane, London, E.C., agents for Messrs. Brødr Aarsæther, of Aalesund, Norway, are offering their new crop of Lofoten oil several weeks earlier this season. Judging from the sample submitted, we find the oil to be of exceptionally fine quality, and of a nice pale bright colour. It is guaranteed genuine non-congealing Lofoten oil, and is supplied in bulk only to wholesale buyers, to whom Messrs. Freudentheil & Co. will be pleased to submit quotations and samples.

**THE APOLLINARIS CO., LTD.**, 4 Stratford Place, London, W., have received a letter from the North-German Lloyd Steamship Co., of Bremen, whom they have supplied with Apollinaris water for thirty years. In the course of the letter it is stated that during that time Apollinaris water has met with ever-growing popularity as a refreshing beverage with passengers, and there is proof of this in the increasing consumption, which last year reached about 200,000 bottles. The Steamship Co. do not hesitate to recommend Apollinaris water as a wholesome and refreshing drink.

**SOAP-COLOURS.**—Messrs. Williams Bros. & Co., colour manufacturers, Hounslow, Middlesex, have submitted to us a series of tablets of soap, the colours of which are imparted with their special soap-colours. These include pink, rose, green (three shades), lilac, lavender, brown, and yellow. The colours are bright, pretty, and stainless so far as the toilet is concerned, while they are perfectly soluble and economical in use. Messrs. Williams Bros. & Co. will be pleased to supply full working particulars and samples to manufacturers at home or abroad who have not yet employed these in their factories.

**UCAL.**—We are informed by the directors of this co-operative organisation (United Chemists' Association, Ltd.) that the progress made during the financial year just closing has been more satisfactory than was anticipated, both in respect to membership and turnover. At the beginning of the next financial year (March 1) the 5l. shares will be at a premium, but the directors have arranged to allot shares at par to those who apply for them before then, subject to the conditions which otherwise are in force. The shares are sold only to persons who are registered under the Pharmacy Acts. Forms of application can be obtained from Mr. L. Manning Keer, Secretary, Vulcan Chambers, St. James's Street, Sheffield, and applicants should at the same time ask for a booklet entitled "The Dawn of a New Era," which is interesting reading.

**BLACK BULL SPECIALITIES.**—An impulse of approaching summer was obtained by a C. & D. man who this week visited the Black Bull Works of Messrs. F. Schutze & Co., Caledonian Road, London, N. Here were seen in active manufacture the new designs in bathing-caps and sponge-bags which will form later on in the year an important part of the holiday outfit of thousands of British households. Among the new designs are the "Geisha," "L'Escotte," "La Cocarde," the "Sou' Wester," and the "Wheel" pattern caps, each of these titles standing for a distinctive style, and each style being generally obtainable in a variety of waterproof fabrics. A remarkable development has also taken place in sponge-bags, that established travelling companion being now the progenitor of a numerous family of toilet companions, these being usually combinations of a sponge-bag with receptacles for other moist toilet articles—toothbrush, nailbrush, etc. The design of the sponge-bag has undergone changes, the oval shape with flap opening, such as the "Toronto," being an evolution in a direction which should take the fancy of the public. Novel designs of material are in use. The range of toilet companions is capped by one of roll pattern for gentlemen's use, which is made of substantial proofed fabric, bound with leather, and fitted with leather straps. Washing gloves continue to vary their colours, and during the process experience leads towards those tints which are not only pretty but not easily removed by washing. The "Allegro," for instance, is a useful line for general sale, these have a side slit which makes it easy to place the

glove over the hand, and they are boxed in assorted colours in receptacles with transparent celluloid covers. The range of our representative's view extended to other specialities of the firm, such as the Hansa Platz Eau de Cologne, the "Scotch heather" soap, and the familiar buttermilk soap. The last-named is now supplied in a carrying carton containing three balls. A new anti-pneumonia jacket—the "Æro"—made in honeycomb wool, alike porous and warm, is meeting with much favour in influential medical quarters. A subsequent walk through the factory was a further revelation of the variety and extent of the firm's business. In one room, for instance, quite a number of young women are constantly engaged in making the "ever-safe" baby pacifiers. The manipulation of waterproof goods occupies one large factory, and after inspecting the machines and other labour-saving devices one gathers an idea of the one factor which makes it possible for these British-made goods to be introduced even into protected countries and profitably re-imported into Great Britain.

## TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 14, 1912.)

- "PLAVIK"; for photographic chemicals, etc. (1); photographic apparatus, etc. (8). By La Société Anonyme des Celluloses Planchon, 285 Cours Gambetta, Lyons, France. 338,720/1.
- "NILINDON," for all goods (1 and 4); "SEDISAN" and "AMPHOTROPIN," for medicinal chemicals (3). By Meister, Lucius & Brünig, Hoechst-a/Main. 338,940/1, 337,241, 338,474.
- "LYSOLOFORMIL"; for disinfectants (2). By Schülke & Mayr, 13 and 15 Moorfuhrweg, Hamburg. 338,550.
- "RADUMAN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Max Locwy, Kleinbeerstrasse 27, Berlin. 336,711.
- Label device containing words "THE RIGHT TICKET" and "MOORHOUSE'S GOUT EMBROCATION"; for an embrocation (3). By H. Moorhouse, 30 Britannia Street, City Road, London. 338,049.
- "KYTE," with picture of same; for medicinal chemicals (3). By R. H. Groves, Westfield, Park Road, Blandford. 338,838.
- Facsimile signature "JULES BERNARD BENGUE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By J. B. Bengué, 47 Rue Blanche, Paris. 338,842.
- "COLLODINE"; for an obesity medicine (3). By L. L. Laleuf, 4 Rue St. Martin du Mail, Orléans. 337,814.
- "VOTABZ"; for medicated voice-lozenges (3). By F. A. Rogers, 327 Oxford Street, London, W. 338,504.
- Label device of seagull carrying scroll with word "DELPHININE"; for medicinal chemicals for preventing sea-sickness, etc. (3). By La Delphinine (Société Anonyme), 8 Rue de Duras, Paris. 338,616.
- "CROOKFA"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By D. K. Morgan, 25 King Street, Carmarthen. 338,965.
- "SABUROVEN"; for medicines (3). By I. Silberberg, 79 Christian Street, London. 339,060.
- "RENIPAS"; for all goods (3). By the International Chemical Co., 72 Fleet Street, London. 339,130.
- "ZOMBS"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Warrick Bros., Ltd., 6 Nile Street, City Road, London. 339,198.
- "ZUMOTA" on label device, with words "FOR RELIEF OF CONGESTION"; for an ointment (3). By Zumota Remedy Co., 150 Bridge Street, Springfield, Mass., U.S.A. 339,263.
- "ACELO"; for clinical thermometers (11). By G. H. Zeal, 82 Turnmill Street, London, E.C. 338,360.
- "JEWEL"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By J. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington. 337,813.
- "MILADI"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Délice et Cie, Ltd., 210 Capel House, 62 New Broad Street, London. 337,851.

## SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

**Kalmia Latifolia.**—Bourquelot and Fichtenholz ("Comptes Rendus," 153, 1500) have isolated a glucoside from the fresh leaves of *Kalmia latifolia*, which forms white needles melting at 150°, and has a specific rotatory power of  $-59^\circ$ . It is probably identical with asebotin, the glucoside isolated from *Andromeda japonica*.

**A New Narcotic.**—Under the name codeonal, Messrs. Knoll & Co. have placed on the market a new hypnotic and narcotic drug, which consists of a mixture of 11.76 per cent. of diethyl-barbiturate of codeine and 88.24 per cent. of sodium diethyl-barbiturate. It is claimed to be a very powerful and harmless hypnotic if taken within prescribed limits.

**New Berberine Compounds.**—A patent has been granted to Dr. Martin Freund for the preparation of a series of new berberine derivatives having therapeutic activity. Alkyl-substituted di-hydroberberines are prepared in the usual manner, then reduced by means of tin and hydrochloric acid. Substituted tetra-hydroberberines result which are therapeutically active.

**Formosa Opium.**—Karl Dieterich has examined three samples of Formosa opium, and finds them to have the following characters ("Pharm. Zentral," 1912, 114):

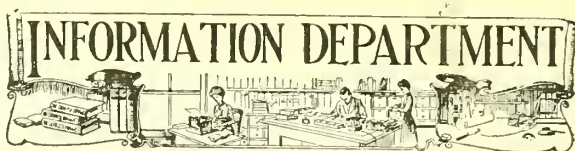
	1.	2.	3.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Moisture ... ..	24.37	20.68	25.96
Ash ... ..	3.56	3.74	2.55
Water-soluble extractive	64.14	61.26	63.56
Morphine ... ..	5.27	7.55	5.71

**Essential Oil of Litsea Odorifera.**—This oil, known as "trawas oil" in Java, has been examined by Van Rombrugh ("Proc. K. Akad. Wetensch. Amsterdam," 1911, 325). It is a yellow oil of disagreeable odour, of sp. gr. 0.836 to 0.846, optical rotation  $-0^\circ 10'$  to  $-7^\circ$ , and boils at  $233^\circ$  at ordinary pressure. The oil contains *l*-methyl-nonyl-carbinol, *l*-undecenyl alcohol, and undecenone. It is accordingly one of the few oils containing open-chain alcohols and ketones of the methane series.

**Chlorine in Benzaldehyde.**—Dr. E. Rupp ("Apotheker Zeitung," 1912, 92) considers the most delicate test to be based on the fact that when any organic substance containing chlorine is burned with copper oxide, the chlorine combines with the copper and the copper chloride imparts a green colour to the flame. A properly prepared strip of bright copper is made into a spiral and heated in a flame until coated with oxide of copper. It is then dipped into the benzaldehyde and heated for a second or so to drive off the benzaldehyde, then held in the flame to burn completely. If chlorine be present, a green colour is imparted to the flame. A control experiment without the benzaldehyde may be carried out at the same time.

**Sabadilla Seed.**—Ryden ("Apotheker Zeitung," 1912, 104) has examined this drug, and recommends the following method for the estimation of its alkaloidal value: 10 grams of the powdered seeds is well shaken for thirty minutes with 100 grams of ether, and then 10 grams of a 10-per-cent. solution of ammonia is added and the whole shaken at intervals for two hours. The ethereal solution is evaporated to 10-15 c.c., and this is shaken with 15 c.c. of normal hydrochloric acid and afterwards with several portions of 10 c.c. each of water until the washings give no reaction with Mayer's reagent. (Three washings are usually sufficient.) The acid liquid is rendered alkaline with sodium bicarbonate and then extracted three times with ether. The ether is evaporated, and the residue weighed, or it may be titrated, using iodeorin as indicator. One c.c. of decinormal acid = 0.05984 gram of alkaloids.

**New Essential Oils.**—Brooks ("Philippine Jour. Science," 1911, 333) describes some further new essential oils distilled in the Philippine Islands. From the leaves of *Toddalia asiatica* 0.03 per cent. of oil was obtained of sp. gr. 0.9059 at  $30^\circ$ , and refractive index 1.4620 at  $30^\circ$ . It consists chiefly of linalol, with about 18 per cent. of a volatile crystalline compound, of camphoraceous odour, melting at  $97^\circ$ . From the fresh leaves of *Clausena Anisum-Oleis* 1.2 per cent. of essential oil was obtained, having a sp. gr. 0.963 at  $30^\circ$ , refractive index 1.5235 at  $30^\circ$ , optical activity  $0^\circ$ , and acid-value 3.6. It consists chiefly of methyl-chavicol. The oil from the leaves of *Citrus decumana* (grape-fruit) was found to have the following characters: Sp. gr. at  $30^\circ$  = 0.870; ester-value 10; refractive index at  $30^\circ$  = 1.4644; optical rotation,  $+22.9^\circ$ . It contains 25 per cent. of dipentene, 15 per cent. of linalol, and traces of aldehydes.



Postal Address:  
C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.  
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."  
Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

## INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

- 80/69. "Chloralida."
- 78/20. Iodocitin: London supply.
- 77/57. "Mohr" brand cacao-butter.
- 80/74. "Pastinello Powder": supply.
- 78/19. "Peerless" blackhead remover.
- 82/18. Carriana Compound: suppliers.
- 80/71. "Universal" capsules: who makes.
- 83/43. "Liq. Cannabis Mancho's": supply.
- 75/43. Eastman's (or Easton's) "Razorette."
- 82/19. Zcozon (an aesculin derivative): makers.
- 83/60. "Evelyn Ellison's Treatment": address.
- 83/36. "Dr. Chapman's Worm-mixture": supply.
- 85/50. Pratt's animal regulator for horses: suppliers.
- 78/12. Address of L. F. Leeming, supplier of Harrison's eye-shades.
- 77/29. "Paragon" capsuling-machine (American): British agents.
- 83/22. "Meristem" (said to be a remedy of German origin for cancer).

## INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to the makers or sellers of the following articles. The information will be repeated to other inquirers who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- Acetic acid (Dutch inquiry), 79/43
- Anæstiform, 81/3
- Baudruche skins (French makers), 75/40
- Buckle's appliance for whooping-cough, 83/24
- "Bungalow" foot-warmers, 82/14
- Calcium perborate, 82/9
- Carbolineum Avenarius, 78/21
- Claxton's ear-caps, 82/11
- Collapsible-tube filling-machines, 82/8
- Cunard's preparations, 74/19
- Disinfectant-sprayers, 79/67
- Edasticine, 83/44
- Enamelled-iron bed-pans, 76/27
- Equinoit, 81/4
- Essigsäure tonerde, 82/18
- Euresol, 80/61
- "Float" electric batteries (South African inquiry), 79/22
- Gamburg toilet pumice-stone, 78/25
- Gibb's hollow suppositories, 81/48
- Glass barrels for douches (Continental maker), 81/12
- Hedonal, 80/63
- Henry's (Dr.) Modern Remedy for piles, 78/29
- Ichthargan, 83/42
- Ickvol, 75/25
- "Ideal" syrup of figs, 79/17
- Imperial Assurance Co. (address), 79/70
- Ivory fine-tooth combs, 82/48
- "Karbol" disinfectant, 75/43
- Kaolin poultice (Dutch inquiry), 76/63
- Kipsol, 81/43
- Lowenthal's serum, 77/2
- Manhu flour, 76/380
- Mercolised wax, 77/38 and 79/74
- Metal combs, 82/48
- Moore's Modern Methods (Shanghai inquiry), 77/67
- "New Excelsior" fountain-syringes, 74/38
- Oppenheimer's perfumes, etc., 83/21
- Paper towels, 80/62
- Perfume-bottles (special shapes), 81/400
- Perfume-labels (special), 81/40
- "Perrier" Water, 76/38
- Phenol sulpho-phthalein, 77/21
- Quinine "La Roche," 83/14
- "Rat Death," 79/32
- Regulin, 75/55
- "Scintilla" powder, 82/40
- Shaw inhaler, 82/11
- "Shell" brand Castile soap, 80/41
- Shelley label-cabinet, 79/3
- Singleton's eye-ointment, 80/74
- Sputum-flasks, 79/11
- Suppository-moulds, 83/59
- "Tot" cachets (London agents), 78/290
- "Violesse" toilet preparations, 163/25
- West Indian lime-juice (for Germanv), 79/72
- Window-display models, 76/7
- Wooden caps for gum-bottles, 80/27



## OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser II.

### The New Danger

which threatens us from the refusal of the doctors to accept the conditions of the medical benefit section of the Insurance Act is sufficiently serious to dwarf all other considerations with regard to the Act, but it may easily be exaggerated. Personally, I cannot believe that the profession will persist in its present attitude; but, writing before the meeting of the British Medical Association at which the decision of that body is to be arrived at, and having no pretensions to the prophetic office, I will only say on this head that persistent refusal, even to discuss matters with the Government, would argue such a degree of political stupidity and blindness to their own interest as cannot be charged beforehand upon any body without insult. And negotiations once entered upon, some agreement under which the Act can be worked in accordance with its first intention may be confidently anticipated.

### Doctors are Busy Men,

and on subjects which lie outside the sphere of their immediate duties they are apt, like ourselves, to take their opinions at second-hand. Obviously they have not altogether understood the Act, but further discussion in the light of recent events could hardly fail to enlighten them, and to show where their true interest lies. Already the greater part of their demands has been conceded, while the very invitation to discuss the remainder shows the Government's willingness to meet them as far as is reasonably possible. That Mr. Lloyd George lays stress on the alternative likeliest to open their eyes to the danger of their present attitude need not alarm us, but should they finally refuse to negotiate we must bestir ourselves to avert the disaster of having the medical benefits administered by the friendly societies. It ought not to be difficult to convince the Commissioners that Sub-section 3 is far more in accordance with Mr. George's expressed intention in introducing the Act than merely extending the present club system by the aid of Parliament.

### The Death of Lord Lister,

one of the grand old men of medicine, is an event that sets in motion a very varied train of thought. The feeling uppermost in my mind at the moment is that Lister lived to see accomplished the work he set out to do. To how few pioneers is it given to see the ultimate triumph of their work. Pasteur, though he reached the age of seventy-three, died just when one would have said the door was opening into a great unexplored region of bacteriology. Koch was cut off at sixty-seven when there was still an enormous untrodden field ready for his marvellous genius and patient industry. With Lister it has been different. He lived to see the triumph of Listerism, for a few years ago, on his eightieth birthday celebration, he received the homage and the plaudits of millions of men and women of every land and clime for whom surgery had lost its terrors because of his great discoveries. I have often seen Lister, and was always struck by the mobility as well as the nobility of his countenance. The portraits published last week do not give a true idea of his singularly beautiful character. One of the most unassuming of men, he was gentleness personified in the treatment of his hospital patients, who one and all idolised him.

### The Improvement of B.P. Ointments

has been the subject of many papers, and numerous suggestions have been put

forward, which, however, have usually led nowhere. At last we have one really practical point brought forward in the comprehensive study contributed by Mr. Lucas and printed in your last number. This paper is of great value because it is quite clear that it is the outcome of practical experience acquired in the production of ointments on the manufacturing scale, and Mr. Lucas's recommendations can therefore be accepted as being thoroughly workable. The suggestion that ointment bases of varying melting-points should be utilised is very important, and not less so, in its way, is the offer to send samples of accurately prepared bases to different latitudes for experimental purposes. I hope this offer will be largely taken advantage of. There is one point which might be kept in view—namely, whether, and if so to what degree, the melting-points of the bases are raised or lowered by admixture with the various ingredients. Everyone knows that oil of theobroma becomes harder after being made up into suppositories, and we all get complaints of these agents refusing to melt. I hope Mr. Lucas will continue his investigations and give us really reliable bases for all purposes that will permanently maintain the degree at which it is desired they should become quite plastic.

### The Almanac Scheme

of advertising, as at present worked, has another evil feature, not mentioned by "Jack Mack"—with whose opinions on the subject, by the way, I heartily agree. I was once induced to advertise a speciality in an almanac not issued in my own town. I was to pay for this in stock, the publisher being confident that he could sell any amount of the article advertised. I did so, but some six months after the almanac appeared I received an account for the advertisement and an intimation that I could have the goods back, as not a single bottle had been sold. My reply was based on that of the Sacristan in the "Ingoldsby Legends":

"He put his thumb unto his nose, and spread his fingers out."

The moral, however, lies in the sequel. A year or two afterwards I received a long list of more or less well-known patents from this almanac-man (my own among them!) at ridiculously low prices for cash. He had taken these from the proprietors in payment for advertisements, and being unable to sell them over his own counter was clearing them out wholesale to "cutters."

### Amulets

(about which Dr. Davis had something to say in his lecture at Bristol) are still used in folk-medicine, even in our own country, though they are no longer prescribed by the faculty. I do not know whether coral necklaces are still supposed to help a child in teething, but they were used for this purpose when I was a boy. Bits of "wicken" (mountain ash) are to my knowledge still carried as a defence against witchcraft. The kneecap of a sheep or lamb (hence called the "cramp-bone") is still worn next the skin as a remedy against cramp; the knucklebone of a leg of mutton, a raw potato, or a loadstone, carried in the trousers pocket, is still thought to relieve sciatica, a superstition no more absurd than that which attributes power against rheumatism to a supposedly magnetised metal ring. The cramp-ring dates from Edward the Confessor, and such rings were formerly consecrated every year in Westminster Abbey and given away "without money or petition." I have met with scores of other instances of similar superstitions. A writer in the "Daily News" suggested recently that our modern patent medicines are the lineal descendants of these magical remedies.

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## Editorial Articles.

### Closing Chemists' Shops.

THE Shops Act, 1911, is now being freely discussed by chemists in all parts of the country, and we receive daily questions in regard to its provisions. We may recall that full extracts from the Act were printed in our issue of January 13, showing what parts apply more directly to chemists. One of the most important questions arising from the Act is in respect to the closing of chemists' shops for a half-holiday weekly. Now, although the chemist's business, so far as the sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances is concerned, is exempt from the provisions of Section 2 of the Act, that section applies in regard to anything else that the chemist trades in, except other exempted articles—viz., refreshments (e.g., soda-water), newspapers and periodicals, and tobacco and smokers' requisites. Under the 1904 Act chemists have been convicted for selling a hair-brush and toilet-soap on an early-closing day. These are the only instances in which there has been definite decisions, but they serve to indicate that Section 2 covers chemists' shops in which these or any other non-exempted articles are exposed for sale. The section requires that "Every shop shall . . . be closed for the serving of customers not later than one o'clock in the afternoon on one week-day in every week. [Until the local authority makes the order] the weekly half-holiday as respects the shop shall be such day as the occupier may specify in a notice affixed in the shop, but it shall not be lawful for the occupier of the shop to change the day oftener than once in any period of three months." This comes into force on May 1, whether the local authorities of respective localities have moved or not. Precedent will probably be followed when orders are made as regards the sale of medicines, etc. We note that closing orders under the Shop Hours Act, 1904, have been made in regard to chemists at Stockton, Neath, Swansea, Leyton, and Southport (except as regards the centre of the town). Traders are bound to observe these, the exemption only applying to medicinal supplies. Attempts at Leyton and Dundee to get chemists' closing orders to include such provisions as keeping the door fastened and not showing any artificial light failed to obtain the sanction of the Home Secretary and the Secretary for Scotland respectively. In 1907 only 112 closing orders had been made in England and Wales as regards all trades. Chemists' early-closing agreements, distinct from closing orders, have been reported from Berwick, Braintree, Brierley Hill, Brightlingsea, Chesterfield, Heckmondwike, Ilford, Jarrow, Leominster, \*Plymouth, \*Stirling, Newport (Mon.), \*Walsall, Wigan, and Wrexham. In the cases of those places marked with an asterisk the principal retail drug-firms close. Similar agreements in regard to the winter months have been entered into at the following seasonal resorts: Barnstaple, Blackpool, Clacton-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay, Elgin, Herne Bay, \*Margate, Penzance, St. Annes-

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on-Sea, and Whitby. Arrangements in regard to half-day closing only have been chronicled in these columns for Buckie (summer), Edinburgh (Goldenacre district, summer), Govan (summer), Greenwich, Kirkcaldy, Leicester, Mansfield (summer), Pitlochry, \*Portsmouth, Southsea (winter), Strichen, Stourbridge, Weymouth, and \*Winchester. No doubt the existing arrangements will continue under the 1911 Act, and already it has been agreed that the day for closing chemists' shops should be the day on which assistants get their half-holiday. That will doubtless be the rule. We do not pretend to say what "closing" means, but *nothing except medicines and medical and surgical appliances, or other articles required in cases of illness and other goods specially excepted, may be sold during closing hours*, and there is no authority to close the shop during the time that sales of such excepted articles may lawfully be made. If such time coincides with the assistants' half-holiday, sales by them then would be illegal.

### U.S.A. Tariff.

THE Democratic Bill for revising the import tariff on chemicals was published on February 13, and it was discussed and passed by the House of Representatives this week. It provides for an average reduction of 16 to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, and affects a year's imports valued at \$96,742,850, the estimated duties on the new scale being \$16,101,595, as compared with \$13,006,046 collected on \$92,848,699 in 1911. In the Bill the duties on luxuries, chiefly perfumes, cosmetics, toilet soaps, spices and the like, are raised, and other luxury articles are added to the dutiable list. The following are put on the free list:

Acids, acetic, arsenic, carbolic, chromic, fluoric, hydrochloric, muriatic, nitric, prussic, silicic, sulphuric, and oil of pitriol; certain kinds of albumen, sulphate of ammonia, antitoxin, vaccine virus, and all other serums derived from animals and used for therapeutic purposes; blue vitriol, borax (crude and unmanufactured) and borate of lime, soda and other borate material; charcoal or bone-black not suitable for use as a pigment; copperas, acetate and chloride of calcium, coal-tar, naphthalin, phenol, and cresol; crude drugs, including barks, beans, berries, and the like; crude magnesite, vegetable, fish, and mineral oils; Paris green and London purple; phosphorus; crude potash; santonin; sheep-dip containing 5-100ths of 1 per cent. of arsenic or more; crude sulphate of soda, strychnine, sulphur, and talcum, crude.

Ambergris, musk, civet, and all synthetic essential oils and odoriferous substances suitable for the manufacture of perfumes or cosmetics, must pay an equivalent *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. At present these are free. Perfumery, toilet-waters, tooth-paste and dentifrices, cosmetics, pomades, powders and theatrical make-up materials free from alcohol will pay 60 per cent. *ad valorem*, and those containing alcohol will pay 60c. per pound and 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. Other proposed duties are as follows, present rates being in parentheses:

Benzoic acid, 5c. per lb.; phosphoric acid, 2c. per lb. (free); phthalic acid, 5c. per lb. (free); bleaching-powder, 12.5 per cent. *ad val.* (24.61); caffeine, 41 per cent. *ad val.* (25); calomel and mercurials, 15 per cent. *ad val.* (35); chloroform and ether, present duty reduced by over one-half; buchu-leaves, 10c. per lb. (free); ginseng-root, 1c. per lb. (free); liquorice-root, 9.38 per cent. *ad val.* (free); sarsaparilla-root, cassia-buds, ginger, nutmegs, pepper, and cinnamon-chips, 1c. per lb. (free); cloves, 2c. per lb. (free); mace, 8c. per lb. (free); pimento, 3c. per lb. (free); red pepper, 1c. per lb. (2½c.); mustard for plasters, 6c. per lb. (10); lemon-juice, 10 per cent. *ad val.* (free).

Medicinal preparations as a rule are reduced from an average of 25 per cent. to an average of about 15 per cent. The proposed tariff is so framed that the total revenue will be about the same as before.

### Surnames as Trade-marks.

MR. JUSTICE JOYCE gave his decision on Monday in two cases in which applicants desired to have surnames in the possessive case registered as trade-marks in respect to articles manufactured by them. Under the Trade-marks Act of 1905, Section 9, a registrable trade-mark must contain or consist of at least one of the following essential particulars:

- (1) The name of a company, individual, or firm represented in a special or particular manner.
- (2) The signature of the applicant for registration, or some predecessor in his business.
- (3) An invented word or invented words.
- (4) A word or words having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being according to its ordinary signification a geographical name or surname.
- (5) Any other distinctive mark, but a name, signature, or word or words, other than such as fall within the descriptions in the above paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) shall not, except by order of the Board of Trade or the Court, be deemed a distinctive mark.

Provided always that any special or distinctive word or words, letter, numeral, or combination of letters or numerals used as a trade-mark by the applicant or his predecessors in business before the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which has continued to be used (either in its original form or with additions or alterations not substantially affecting the identity of the same) down to the date of the application for registration, shall be registrable as a trade-mark under this Act.

For the purposes of this section "distinctive" shall mean adapted to distinguish the goods of the proprietor of the trade-mark from those of other persons.

In determining whether a trade-mark is so adapted, the tribunal may, in the case of a trade-mark in actual use, take into consideration the extent to which such user has rendered such trade-mark in fact distinctive for the goods with respect to which it is registered or proposed to be registered.

The applications which Mr. Justice Joyce had to consider were under Sub-section 5 as above. R. J. Lea, Ltd., sought to have the name "Boardman's" registered in respect of a smoking tobacco manufactured by them, and in respect to which a label was registered in 1887. The second application was by William McEwan & Co., Ltd., brewers, Edinburgh, who asked for the registration of the name "McEwan's" as their trade-mark in respect of beer. Here again the applicants use a label which has been registered as a trade-mark; but they now allege that the name "McEwan's" as applied to beer means, and has, since 1865 at least, meant, and is generally understood as referring exclusively to and indicating the beer brewed by them and their predecessors, and by no others. Evidence in the cases and the arguments of counsel were heard in December last, and his Lordship took time to give judgment. The Board of Trade's objection marks a departure from their custom under the Act of assenting to registration of such names, but they seem to have recognised that the extension of this custom would have a most serious influence upon traders in all departments of business. His Lordship has decided against the applications. It has already been decided in previous actions (*Alexander Pirie & Sons v. Goodall*, 1892, and *In re Colman's Trade-mark*, 1894) that surnames in the possessive case cannot be admitted under Sub-section 1, even though represented in a special or particular manner. Mr. Justice Joyce pointed out that words which are excluded by Sub-section 4 have been admitted under Sub-section 5—for example, "Apollinaris," "Oswego," "Itala"—while he also mentioned the case of "Californian Syrup of Figs," but in this case there was more than a geographical name, because "Syrup of Figs" is part of the trade-mark. Notwithstanding all the evidence upon these applications, his Lordship was of opinion that in neither case had "Boardman's" or "McEwan's" ever

been used *per se* as a trade-mark, so that it was unnecessary, in the circumstances, to consider the extent to which user had rendered the words distinctive. On the question as to whether either of these surnames was adapted to distinguish the goods manufactured, selected, certificated, or offered for sale by the applicants, his Lordship instanced the judgments in Pope's Electric Lamp Co. and in Whitfield's trade-mark, and came to the conclusion that

"a mere surname of an individual, though it might be adapted to distinguish the goods of all persons, taken collectively, who bear that surname from the goods of other persons bearing a different surname, was not adapted to distinguish the goods of the applicant from those of other persons within the meaning of that expression in the Act. Little or no mischief might result from the registration where the surname of the applicant was a very uncommon one, but, even if an uncommon one, it was impossible to say that there might not be others bearing it, and who might wish to use it in connection with similar goods."

It may be that this decision will be the subject of an appeal, and, if so, it will be watched by a much wider circle of interested traders. It is something much more embracing than the appropriation of a surname to a particular article, of which there have been many instances in the past. We need not go further than Eno's Fruit Salt. No fair or honest trader objects to the rights in that title being reserved to the manufacturers and proprietors of the product; but any endeavour on the part of traders to appropriate surnames to classes of goods in which many manufacturers and proprietors may be interested demands opposition. There is already protection in law to the description of goods, which descriptions include surnames in the possessive case, and the circumstances are rare in which this is not a sufficient protection.

## Industrial Methylated Spirit.

THERE still appears to be considerable misconception amongst retailers in regard to what may, and what may not, be done with industrial methylated spirit, the use of which is rigidly controlled by the Revenue authorities, and its misuse regarded as a serious offence. A fresh instance of this is brought to our notice by Mr. John C. Umney, who informs us that his company have had a number of orders for an iodine solution recommended by Mr. Reginald Alcock, F.R.C.S.E., in an address on "Iodine as the Sole Dressing for Operation-wounds," delivered at the meeting of the North Staffordshire branch of the British Medical Association, and printed in the "British Medical Journal" of February 3. In the course of this address Mr. Alcock said:

"In the North Staffordshire Infirmary we have two preparations of iodine in use; the one for ligatures consists of 1 part of B.P. tincture with 15 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol, and the other, for application to the skin and wounds, consists of 2 per cent. of iodine with 90-per-cent. industrial methylated spirit. This industrial methylated spirit has been used for some little time, and has proved perfectly satisfactory, and from a hospital economical point of view it is of great advantage, as it costs only 2s. a gallon, as compared with the 26s. a gallon paid for rectified spirit. It contains only 5 per cent. of impurities in the form of wood-naphtha, as compared with the 10 to 15 per cent. of impurities in ordinary methylated spirit. It also has the great advantage that it does not cause any smarting of the eyes or other unpleasant effects."

Retailers are ordering this methylated preparation, apparently unaware of the fact that wholesale druggists—and for that matter anybody else—may not use industrial methylated spirit to manufacture anything except the liniments of aconite, belladonna, camphor-compound and soap, or any preparation for which they have received the special sanction of the Board of Customs and Excise; and

they may not use the spirit to make any other preparation whatever. The penalty for illegal use is 100% and forfeiture of the spirit. Persons such as retailers receiving such unauthorised preparations from wholesalers are liable to the same penalty. It may be that the North Staffordshire Infirmary has received special sanction to prepare the iodine preparation with industrial methylated spirit, but this is not the slightest warrant for wholesale and retail druggists to do the same without going through the prescribed official form. The authorities have been in the habit of refusing to sanction the use of methylated spirit in preparations such as tincture of arnica and iodine liniment, which contain drugs commonly prescribed for internal use by human beings. Another instance of misconception has recently come under our notice. The Board have permitted, in individual cases, the preparation with industrial methylated spirit of bay-rum to which quassia or other denaturants have been added, and the impression has arisen among certain retailers that they can use this bay-rum for compounding other hair-preparations; in fact, it has been regarded in some quarters as a denatured industrial spirit which the Board of Customs and Excise allow to be used in making other compounds. This, however, is quite erroneous. The Board have no objections to the sale of this spirit as bay-rum, but they expressly state that no traders can make any modification of the liquid by adding to it other ingredients and selling it under another name.

### From Whom?

Copies of "Truth," February 14, containing the drug-trade article referred to last week, have been freely distributed to chemists all over the country, many having got two copies—one from one company and the second from another, say some.

## NEW BOOKS.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Blount, Bertram. *Lectures on Cement*. 8½×5½. Pp. 62 + illustrations. (Institute of Chemistry, 30 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.) [Report of two lectures which Mr. Blount delivered before the Institute of Chemistry at the end of 1911. Appendices give information as to analytical methods. The lectures are of great interest, and the information is of the most recent methods of manufacture.]

Chirabot, E. *Les Principes Odorants des Végétaux (méthodes de dosage, d'extraction, d'identification)*. 7½×4½. Pp. 388. 5f. (Doin et Fils, 8 Place de l'Odéon, Paris.) [Deals with the odorous principles of essential oils, such as hydrocarbons, ethers, aldehydes, and phenols, and their separation and identification by analytical methods. It is an important contribution to the systematic study of natural perfumes, and has a practical value in that the more that is known of the constituents of essential oils the easier should be the control of the natural products. The volume is part of the "Encyclopédie Scientifique," which Messrs. Doin are bringing out, and may be said to be a companion to Gatin's "La Parfum chez la plante," which formed an earlier volume of the series.]

Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories. Reprints of the following published papers have been issued: 126. *The Constituents of Rhubarb*. 127. *The Constituents of Bryony-root*. 128. *The Constitution of Scopolin*. 129. *The Constituents of the Bulb of Buphane disticha*. 130. *Some Derivatives of Gelsemine*. 131. *Synthesis of 4:6-Dimethoxy-2-β-methylaminoethyl-benzaldehyde*. 132. *Chemical Examination of Oenanthhe crocata*. 133. *The Constituents of the Seeds of Casimiroa edulis*. 134. *Chemical Examination of Calabar Beans*.



## CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House, London, W., on Thursday evening, February 15, Professor P. F. Frankland, F.R.S. (President), in the chair. Professor A. W. Crossley, F.R.S., Senior Hon. Secretary, was unassisted in the secretarial work, as Dr. G. T. Morgan, his co-secretary, has departed to take up his duties as Professor of Chemistry in the Royal College of Science, Dublin. The attendance was sparse, and for some time Sir W. A. Tilden, K.C.V.O., was the sole occupant of the front bench, but by-and-by Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., came in and sat down beside him, and the bench gradually filled up, so that when Professor James Walker, F.R.S., of Edinburgh University (one of the Vice-Presidents), came in, room had to be made for him. The President had a number of interesting announcements to make in anticipation of

### THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Vice-Presidents who will then retire are Professor J. N. Collie and Professor J. Walker. They will be succeeded by Professor G. T. Morgan and Professor E. J. Mills (who has been on the Council, off and on, since 1868). The vacancy in the secretariat, through Dr. Morgan's removal, will be filled by Dr. Samuel Smiles, Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry, University College, London. This announcement was received with hearty applause. As ordinary members of Council in place of the four who are retiring, Dr. H. G. Colman, Dr. Arthur Harden, Dr. T. M. Lowry, and Dr. E. J. Russell were nominated. It was also announced that the Council propose the following as honorary and foreign members of the Society: Professor Philippe A. Guye (Geneva), Professor Thomas Burr Osborne (Newhaven, Conn.), Professor Paul Walden (Riga), and Professor Richard Willstaetter (Zurich). A ballot for their election will be held on March 7.

The President intimated that he would represent the Society at the funeral of Lord Lister on the day following, February 16. He also reminded the Fellows that the Moissan Memorial Lecture would be delivered by Sir William Ramsay on Thursday, February 29, at 8.30 p.m. He invited Fellows of the Society who are the authors of books pertaining to chemical science to present copies to the library.

On the nomination of the President Dr. F. B. Power, Professor J. M. Thomson and Dr. Samuel Rideal were appointed to audit the accounts of the Society.

### PAPERS READ.

The first paper on the list was entitled, *The Chemical Examination of Scammony-root and of Scammony*. It was a communication from the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, by Dr. F. B. Power and Mr. H. Rogerson, and was taken as read. We understand that the communication embodies results similar to those already obtained in this laboratory, and reported in the *C. & D.*, 1911, II., 881.

Dr. M. O. Forster was called upon to communicate the gist of a research by Mr. J. H. Schaeppi on *Perhalides of Diphenyliodonium Iodide*. This compound is  $(C_6H_5)_2I.I.$ , and the investigation had direct relation to the valency of iodine. The experiments described showed the action of chlorine and bromine upon the compound. It was proved that chlorine forms diphenyliodonium tetrachloride, besides oxychlorides, and other compounds whose solutions vary in colour according as the valency of the iodine. The paper brought some interesting observations from Sir William Tilden, who stated that the very first communication that he had made to the Chemical Society, about forty-five years ago, was on organic periodides, and Dr. Forster's observations showed that the position is much the same to-day as it was then. He further noted that the President's father was in the chair on that occasion, and referred to the periodides that he (Dr. Tilden) described as "molecular compounds." Sir William asked if some of the substances made by Mr. Schaeppi were not like herapathite, an iodine compound of quinine sulphate, which has optical properties similar to that of

tourmaline, and in his early days was actually used as a substitute for tourmaline for obtaining polarised light.

These observations were capped by Sir William Ramsay, who, while disclaiming ability to go so far back as Sir William Tilden, said that one of his earliest researches was on the periodides of pyridine, which base, he remarked, takes up six atoms of iodine per molecule.

The next paper, by Dr. A. J. Ewins, dealt with *The Constitution and Synthesis of Damascenine, the Alkaloid of Nigella Damascena*. The seeds of this plant have been investigated by Keller, Pomerainier, and Schneider. Criticism of the results obtained by the last-named chemist occupied most of the time that Dr. Ewins spoke. He showed that it was Schneider's use of hydrochloric acid as the menstruum for the drug that induced changes in the principle which gave him different melting-points from those previously recorded, but the errors suggested to the author a method of synthesising the alkaloid which was a complete success. He started the synthesis with methoxybenzoic acid, and showed how the alkaloid was built up and how closely it is related to aromatic esters. It has peculiar fluorescent properties.

*The Action of Ozone on Cellulose* was the subject of the next paper, by Miss M. Cunningham and Dr. Charles Doré, the latter communicating it. When ozone in air is allowed to act upon cotton and jute fibres, they are bleached to a perfectly white colour, the bleaching being most rapid when the fibre is damp. In this research it was found that the bleached fibres react acid, and have the property of liberating iodine from solution of potassium iodide—a change which was demonstrated to the meeting. It was further noted that during the bleaching carbonic-acid gas is given off, and the amount of this and the degree of acidity of the fibre vary according to the length of exposure to ozone. On distillation of the steam the bleached fibre also gives off acetic and formic acids. The net result of the research was to prove that the effect of the ozone upon the fibre is to remove from it the lignin. A communication on *Oxyphosphoric Acid*, by Mr. H. J. Page, was also read and discussed.

### ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

In the course of the evening a ballot for the election of Fellows took place, Dr. Flürscheim and Mr. Tutin being the scrutineers. The following were among those elected:

Mr. S. W. Bunker, B.Sc., Wright, Layman & Umney's Laboratories, London.

Mr. F. F. Curtis, pharmacist, 20 Bury Street, London, W.C.

Mr. R. E. Gibbons, chemist at Messrs. Wyly's Laboratories, Coventry.

Mr. H. V. Potter, Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney's Laboratories, London.

Mr. C. H. Waldron, of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s literary staff, London.

Mr. John Duncan, Ph.C., of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s Chemical-works, Sydney, New South Wales.

## Hygienic Osculation.

[According to advices from New York, a demonstration of the "hygienic kiss" will be given this month at the ball of the "National Pharmaceutical Society." Each lady will receive as a souvenir "a screened ring fastened to a silver handle like a lorgnette." With the aid of this osculation will be perfectly harmless.]

When the world is drab and dreary,  
And with ennui a-weary,  
And it seems as if there was no more to do, or see, or say,  
With a vision frenzied, frantic,  
We gaze o'er the broad Atlantic,  
And beseech a new sensation from the boundless U.S.A.

Never vain is our beseeching,  
So our cousins, upward reaching  
From this arid Earth to Heaven, change the Amatory Code;  
Now no lovers muss and muddle,  
For they've sterilised the cuddle,  
And th' inoculated waist-clasp is the very latest mode.

Though promiscuous osculation  
Be the mental aberration  
Of a cult insatiate, dooming precious lives to waste,  
Yet there's something sadly missing  
In this hygienic kissing:  
It, of course, is very healthy—but we'd rather have the taste.

## "National Formulary."

A FIFTH instalment of new formulas for inclusion in the forthcoming edition of the "National Formulary" has been issued. They include powder numbers and menstrua for fluidextracts, viz.: Baptisia, chionanthus, cocilana, condurango, dioscorea, drosera, echinacea, euphorbia pilulifera, helonias, nepeta, rhamnus catharticus, senecio, and trifolium, as well as the following

### FLUIDGLYCERATES.

Fluidglycerates are intended to be of the same strength as fluidextracts. They contain approximately 50 per cent. by volume of glycerin, and no alcohol. The drug should be in a No. 20 or 30 powder unless otherwise directed. For drugs that do not require either acid or alkaline menstruum, they may be prepared by the following:

#### GENERAL PROCESS.\*

Drug, in coarse powder ...	1,000 grams
Glycerin ...	500 c.c.
Water ...	1,500 c.c.
Chloroform-water, a sufficient quantity to make ...	1,000 c.c.

Mix the glycerin and water, and moisten the drug thoroughly with a portion of the mixture; then *pack it very lightly* in a cylindrical percolator, and add enough of the menstruum to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it. When the liquid begins to drop from the percolator, close the lower orifice, and, having closely covered the percolator, macerate for forty-eight hours; then allow the percolation to proceed until the drug is exhausted, using first the remainder of the menstruum and afterward chloroform-water. Reserve the first 500 c.c. of percolate, and evaporate the remainder on a water-bath, the weaker portion first, then the stronger until it is reduced to 600 c.c.; then add the reserved portion, and continue the evaporation until the product measures 1,000 c.c. Allow the preparation to stand for a few days, then decant the clear portion, and strain the remainder.

The following modifications are given:

*Fluidglyceratum Glycyrrhizæ.*—Mix 50 c.c. of ammonia-water with 600 c.c. of the glycerin-water menstruum, moisten the ground drug with the mixture, and complete the preparation by following the general process for fluidglycerates, excepting that the mixed percolates are to be evaporated to 990 c.c. and the remaining 10 c.c. ammonia-water added to the cold product.

*Fluidglyceratum Kramerie.*—Use 600 c.c. of menstruum to moisten the ground drug.

*Fluidglyceratum Rhamni Purshianæ.*—Use 500 c.c. of menstruum to moisten the ground drug.

#### FLUIDGLYCERATUM RHAMNI PURSHIANÆ AROMATICUM.

Cascara sagrada, in No. 20 powder ...	750 grams
Fluidglycerate of glycyrrhiza ...	250 c.c.
Lime ...	38 grams
Glycerin ...	375 c.c.
Water ...	2,625 c.c.
Oil of fennel ...	1 c.c.
Oil of cloves ...	1 c.c.
Oil of cassia ...	1 c.c.
Chloroform-water, a sufficient quantity to make ...	1,000 c.c.

Mix the lime with 1,500 c.c. of water and stir in the cascara sagrada, moistening the drug evenly and thoroughly. Dry the moist powder by exposure to a moderate heat until air-dry. Mix the glycerin with 1,125 c.c. of water, and moisten the cascara sagrada with 600 c.c. of this menstruum; *pack it lightly* in a cylindrical percolator, and add enough of the menstruum to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it. When the liquid begins to drop from the percolator, close the lower orifice, and, having covered the percolator, macerate the mixture for forty-eight hours. Then allow the percolation to proceed slowly until the drug is exhausted, using first the remainder of the menstruum and afterwards chloroform-water. Reserve the first 375 c.c. of the percolate, and evaporate the remainder on a water-bath, the weaker portion first, then the stronger, until it is reduced to 450 c.c.; then add the reserved portion, and continue the evaporation until the liquid measures 747 c.c. When cold, add the fluidglycerate and volatile oils, and mix

\* Substantially Dr. W. H. Martindale's process (*C. & D.*, 1908, II., 489, and "Pharmaceutical Formulas," ed. viii., 876).

thoroughly. Allow the preparation to stand for a few days, then decant the clear portion and strain the remainder.

*Fluidglyceratum Rhei.*—Use 500 c.c. of menstruum to moisten the ground drug.

#### SIRUPUS IODOTANNICUS.

Iodine ...	2.7 grams
Tannic acid ...	5.4 grams
Sugar ...	800.0 grams
Distilled water, a sufficient quantity to make ...	1,000.0 c.c.

Reduce the iodine to a powder and introduce it into a flask with the tannic acid and 450 c.c. of distilled water, and then heat the mixture on a water-bath at a temperature not exceeding 50° C., agitating the flask from time to time until a drop of the liquid ceases to give a blue coloration with starch T.S. Then add the sugar, and when this is dissolved, remove the flask from the water-bath, allow the syrup to cool, and finally add enough distilled water to make the product measure 1,000 c.c.

The last formula is Baudoin's process (*P.F.* p. 784), with quantities altered to accord with the fluid system.

## WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

### The Week in Parliament.

#### PATENT-MEDICINE INQUIRY.

The Home Secretary, who was approached on the matter this week, stated that the setting up of the Committee was being proceeded with, and that there would be no undue delay in announcing the personnel of the promised inquiry. It is believed that the Committee will be composed of representatives of both Houses, of Parliament, as was the case when the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill was under consideration.

#### GAS COMPANIES AND THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS.

A petition has been deposited by the Alkali Manufacturers' Association against the Wandsworth, Wimbledon, and Epsom District Gas Co. At the recent annual meeting of the chemical trade section of the London Chamber of Commerce, it may be recalled, attention was called to the unlimited powers for chemical manufacture sought under this and other Bills—powers which were much in advance of anything previously asked for.

#### LOCAL DOCTORS AND THE TELEPHONE.

The Postmaster-General has privately informed Mr. Grant that it is not proposed to exclude doctors or other classes of residents in rural districts at considerable distances from the telephone exchanges from the use of the cheap telephone party lines when facilities which can be given by means of such lines are sufficient for their purposes.

#### REGISTRATION OF FIRMS.

Lord Rotherham has, we are informed, undertaken, on behalf of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, to introduce a Bill dealing with the question of the Registration of Firms. The Bill will probably proceed on the lines of that introduced last Session by Mr. Haworth, who was supported by Sir A. Spicer, Sir Alfred Mond, Mr. Parker, Sir G. Robertson, Sir J. B. Lonsdale, and Sir H. Roberts. Sir Edward Fithian, who for several years past has been Secretary of the Association referred to, has resigned that position on account of ill-health.

#### MYSTIN AS A PRESERVATIVE.

Mr. B. Stanier, M.P., proposes to ask the President of the Local Government Board in the House of Commons on Monday next whether mystin, used as a preservative for milk, is allowed under the regulations of the Board, and whether it contains sodium nitrite, and is therefore a danger to the person consuming it. Mr. Stanier informed our representative that mystin is being largely used and advertised as a preservative of milk (see *C. & D.*, February 17, index folio 260).

#### THE PARCEL-POST.

The Postmaster-General informed Mr. Touche in the House of Commons on Monday, February 19, that he is advised that the soft bags now used for the conveyance of



parcels, including articles of food, are more thoroughly cleansed than baskets. Bags, as well as baskets, have always been used. It has been found that their use could properly be extended with a view to a considerable reduction of the total weight of the parcels mails, and this has been done.

The suggestion has also been made to the representative of the department in the House of Commons that a special or excess stamp should be affixed to fragile parcels which will insure their more careful treatment in the post.

#### THE LUCK OF THE BALLOT.

Although there will be little opportunity for the private member during the present Session notice has already been given of a number of Bills, the large proportion of which, of course, will never make any progress. Mr. G. Stewart, who was fairly high up in the ballot, has determined to introduce a Bill dealing with the question of feeble-minded persons, a subject which has recently formed the subject of representations to the Home Secretary. Mr. E. A. Goulding, M.P., who had twelfth place, will introduce a Bill dealing with trade-marks and trade descriptions; while Sir F. Low, M.P., proposes to reintroduce his Bill to amend the Acts relating to the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery.

#### TRADE-MARKS *v.* TRADE DESCRIPTIONS.

The Bill which Mr. E. A. Goulding, M.P., has introduced to amend the law as to trade-marks and trade descriptions is the same as that brought forward last Session by Mr. Basil Peto, M.P. It provides for the conspicuous marking of goods manufactured outside the United Kingdom as "British Empire-made" or "Not British," as the case may be; for the prohibition of the importation of goods with a deceptive inscription; and for a Consular declaration in the case of goods marked "British Empire-made." The expression "covering" is to include any stopper, cask, bottle, vessel, box, cover, capsule, case, frame, or wrapper, and "label" is to include any band or ticket.

#### THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

An interesting visitor to the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon was Dr. Wu, who for many years past has taken a leading part in the anti-opium movement, and was the Chinese delegate at the recent international conference at The Hague. Dr. Wu, who was born in the Straits Settlements, has practised for a number of years at Penang, and he was also attached for some time to the Army Medical College at Tientsin. During the recent plague in Manchuria the Chinese Government placed him in charge of the medical arrangements, and the work which he performed in that connection is described as being little short of heroic. The chief interest about his appearance in the House of Commons on Tuesday is that he was at Cambridge with Mr. Masterman, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and was a witness of the heckling to which the hon. member was subjected in connection with the lectures under the Insurance Act.

#### THE PRAYER BOOK

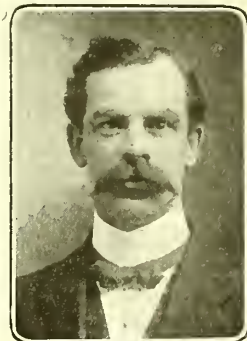
was the subject of a question put by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., to the Home Secretary on Tuesday. He particularly wanted to know by what authority the copy of the warrant authorising the change in the Accession Service, signed by the First Lord of the Admiralty, is printed in the Prayer Book; and whether he will authorise the publication of subsequent editions which do not contain the name of so prominent a politician as that of a Secretary of State for the time being. Mr. McKenna's reply was that it is, and always has been, the practice to print in the Book the Acts of Parliament authorising the use of the ordinary services and the Royal Warrants authorising the use of special services, and by a practice which has the force of law every Royal Warrant must be countersigned by a Minister of State—in this case the Home Secretary. (Laughter.) It is also the practice that the Home Secretary should be a politician in the sense of being a member of and responsible to this House. In none of these points did he see any reason for departure from the constitutional usage.

## WINTER SESSION.

### Association Presidents.

THE Hull and District Pharmacists' Association came into being when chemists and druggists got their franchise through the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and it had been going on for three years before Mr.

Thomas Smith, the present President of the Association, was born. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to Mr. Edward Ryley, chemist, 23 Lowgate, Hull, whose pharmacy is the oldest in the town. After his apprenticeship, Mr. Smith went as an assistant to Mr. Samuel Parker, who was opening a pharmacy in Morecambe Bay. Mr. Smith had then the unusual experience for so young a man of learning how to start a business, as the shop was empty on his arrival, and he had to await the delivery of fixtures, fittings, etc., and assist in making the place ready. He stayed at Morecambe Bay for a season, then had situations in Manchester and Beverley, also taking locum work in and around Hull. He studied at the Manchester College of Pharmacy for the Minor examination, which he passed in January 1894. Immediately after he became manager of a branch pharmacy in Scarborough for a season, and returned to his old place at Beverley as manager until he commenced business on his own account at 54-58 Osborne Street, Hull, in August 1895. Mr. Smith has always taken an active part in the work of the Hull Pharmacists' Association, and finds time to devote to municipal and political matters. He is President of the Central Conservative Club of Hull, Chairman of the West Central Ward Conservative Association, Vice-President and ex-President of the Myton Ward Rate-payers' Association.



MR. T. SMITH.

### Brief Records.

**Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association.**—A meeting was held at Gervis Hall on February 16, Mr. J. H. Scamptom presiding over a large attendance. The Shops Act 1911 was discussed, and a motion in favour of compulsory closing was carried by a large majority. A final vote will be taken at a special meeting to be held on March 1.

**Chemists' Assistants' Reform Union.**—A meeting was held at 90 High Street, Clapham, on February 18. Mr. H. C. Bedding spoke on "The Restoration of the Individuality of the Chemist in their Profession." Mr. Bedding proposes to speak in the Bull Ring, Birmingham, on February 25, on "Work and Wages under the Store System," and on the Common, Southsea, on March 10, on "Do Chemists' Assistants Become Unfit under the Store System?"

**Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association.**—A social meeting was held at the Victoria Station Hotel on February 21. Among those present were Messrs. A. Eberlin, F. Ross Sergeant, C. A. Bolton, C. F. Carr, D. Ellis, W. Gill, W. S. Adamson, H. Brown, E. E. Dickenson, T. Freeman, A. Middleton, H. Middleton, S. H. Plattin, C. E. Reynolds, J. Stanley, and T. Wilson. The subject of dispensing unmixed quantities of proprietary articles liable to stamp-duty was introduced by Mr. Reynolds, and was discussed at great length.

**N.U.A.P.**—The Bristol Branch met at the Dolphin Café on February 14, when Messrs. Guthrie, Morse, Walker, MacMullan, Dodsley, Thermutt, and Kirby were present. The Secretary read those portions of the *Shops Act* which, in his opinion, particularly interested chemists' assistants, emphasising his points by reference to cuttings from the *C. & D.* This started a long discussion, the general opinion being that though the Act might with advantage have dealt with Sunday opening and with late hours on weekdays, as it is, if it can only be enforced, it will considerably benefit the indoor man, and to a less extent the outdoor man also.

**Organisation Meetings.**—About 200 pharmacists from all parts of Northumberland and the North of Durham attended a meeting held at the County Hotel, Newcastle, on February 14. Mr. John Harrison (member of the Pharmaceutical Council) presided, and Mr. Woolcock addressed the



conecting on the usual lines and subjects. Next day he attended a joint meeting of the Middlesbrough and Stockton Pharmacists' Associations at the Grand Hotel, Middlesbrough, Mr. C. S. Ellington presiding. The meeting was continued until a late hour, an interesting and informative discussion being concluded at the Chairman's pharmacy, to which the meeting adjourned.

**Three Towns Association.**—The quarterly meeting of the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Association of Pharmacists was held at 7 Whimble Street, Plymouth, on February 15, Mr. F. A. Spear (Vice-President) in the chair. Messrs. F. Maitland, J.P., W. Condy U'Ren, W. Barrett, A. Barber, D. Hollow, E. J. Eslick, J. Smith, F. Wallis, Harvey, and the Hon. Secretary (Frank J. Barge) were also present. The Chairman spoke of the loss their President and Treasurer had recently sustained by the death of their mother, Mrs. S. B. Turney; also to the loss sustained by an old member of the Association, Mr. J. H. Bailey, by the sudden death of his wife. Votes of condolence were passed. Several matters of trade and social interest were dealt with. Mr. W. J. B. Cranch, chemist and druggist, of Brent, South Devon, was elected a member of the Association. Discussions took place on the *Shops Act* and the *National Insurance Act*, and further consideration of these was adjourned.

**St. Vincent Association.**—At the annual meeting held on February 9 at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., the following officers were elected for 1912: Mr. Sydney Jamieson, *President*; Mr. G. Duncan Bowie (Duncan Flockhart & Co.) and Mr. G. H. Zeal, *Vice-Presidents*; Mr. Wilfrid Daniel (Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.), *Treasurer*; Mr. J. R. Bailey (Geo. Back & Co., Ltd.), *Secretary*; *Committee*: Messrs. F. W. Abbott (G. Van Abbott & Sons), Henry Lewis (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.), G. H. Peters, W. Sanford (Duncan, Flockhart & Co.), E. H. Scholl (Meister, Lucius & Bruning), C. F. Pitt (C. J. Hewlett & Son), J. Barry Hopkins (Arnold & Sons), R. E. Shepherd (Manhu Food Co.), A. Milner (Lippincott's), C. H. Martin (Maw's). A tribute was paid to Mr. Lionel Cooper for the services he has rendered to the Association during the three years he had occupied the position of President, and a vote of sympathy was passed to the founder and first President, Mr. George Back, in his long and trying illness.

**Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association.**—A meeting was held on February 16 at Croydon Chambers, the occasion being the formal opening of the Pharmaceutical Library by the Mayor (Alderman A. Sidney Campkin). The new *venue* was rendered necessary owing to extension of one of the colleges. Among those present were Messrs. E. S. Peck, M.A., H. F. Cook, J.P., B. S. Campkin, A. A. Deck, J. Evans, G. E. Beall, Adams, Atkins, Course, Hammond, Hill, Harris, Juler, Laxton, George, Speakman, jun., Titterington, Wood, Williams, and Mallett. A short musical programme was first rendered, then the Mayor made a speech in which he traced the history of the Association from 1892, when it was founded. In 1910 the British Pharmaceutical Conference visited Cambridge, and the 101. worth of books presented to the Association by the Conference formed the nucleus of the library. Other donors are Mr. P. Pain, Mr. B. S. Campkin, and THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The President had also presented a sectional bookcase as an abiding-place for the volumes. The Mayor then declared the library open, and handed the key over to the Hon. Secretary and Librarian (Mr. T. J. Mallett). The musical programme was then proceeded with, the Mayor contributing "The Village Blacksmith," for which he received an encore.

**Whist-drives.**—The Ipswich Chemists' Association held a whist-drive and social at the St. Laurence Hall on February 14. The members and their friends who were present numbered 100, among them being Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wiggins, Mr. and Mrs. E. Matcham, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Symonds, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Matcham, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stones, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Chard. The room had been decorated by Mrs. A. Matcham, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. W. H. Stones, and Mrs. Wiggins. The office of M.C. was filled by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. H. Stones). After supper, a musical programme was gone through. Mrs. E. Matcham distributed the prizes, which had been given by Messrs. E. Matcham, Wiggins, Symonds, Jackson, A. Matcham, W. H. Stones, Cornell, Maw, Son & Sons, Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Sangars, and D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd.—The Stockport Pharmacists' Association held a whist-drive on February 14 at the Masonic Hall. The company, which included many local pharmacists and their friends, spent an enjoyable evening. The prize-winners were: *Ladies* (1) Miss Holmes, (2) Mrs. Riach; *Gentlemen* (1) Mr. Holmes, (2) Mr. C. A. Jones. A vote of thanks was given to the President (Mr. E. H. Bowden).

**C.A.A. Dance.**—"Always merry and bright" is a modern aphorism which is best descriptive of the annual Cinderella dance of the Chemists' Assistants' Association, as any of the 200 partakers in the terpsichorean festivities will aver. The gay company included Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Britton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Cooper and Miss Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Hewlett, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lownsbrough, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Murphy, Mr. M. L. Daniels and Miss Daniels, Mr. G. S. V. Wills and Miss Wills, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Wilkinson, Miss Bedell, Miss Wardle, Messrs. A. R. Arrowsmith, E. H. Brittain, R. H. Brittain, H. R. Culling, Alan Francis, A. Haigh, H. Grange, F. Naylor (President C.A.A.), C. S. Present, Pickford, Roberts, J. W. Royle, E. Thompson, P. B. Phillips, and W. P. Styles. The Secretaries of the dance (Messrs. Daniels and Phillips) are to be congratulated on their efforts, which were perhaps a little too successful, as slight overcrowding was evident. A waltz composed by Mr. Haigh specially for this dance was again delightful, while Mr. Chas. Martin as M.C. suffused geniality throughout. The stewards were also assiduous in their duties. All agreed that this successful Cinderella called for a larger hall next year.

**Eastbourne Pharmacists' Association.**—At a meeting held at the Queen's Hotel on February 13, Messrs. Forbes, Brown, Bransom, Fletcher, Harmer, Mills, Moss, Senior, Proctor, C. H. Temple, F. Temple, Routly, Neve, and Marchant (Hon. Secretary) were present. Mr. Harmer thanked the members for the honour conferred by selecting him to represent the Association on the General Provisional Committee on Insurance set up by the Pharmaceutical Council. Mr. Mills introduced a discussion upon the *Shops Act*, and the following resolutions were carried:

1. That this Association, by petition, request the Town Council to put into force the Shop Hours Act of 1904 for the purpose of compulsory closing the business premises of all pharmacists, chemists and druggists, drug-stores, and businesses of a similar character, on Wednesdays at 2 P.M.
  2. That exception be made during the months of July, August, and September, and the Wednesdays previous to Easter, Whitsunday, and Christmas.
  3. That nothing shall prevent the sale, on application, of *bona-fide* medicines, sick-room requisites, and surgical appliances required after closing hours.
  4. That a closed shop shall be one in which all entrance doors to business portion of premises are locked and window and outside lights extinguished.
- The annual dinner was fixed for February 23.

**North Staffs Chemists' Association.**—A meeting was held at the Roebuck Hotel, Stoke, on February 16. At the suggestion of the President (Mr. T. C. Cornwell), the members discussed general questions. A member asked what *Percentage of Profit* should be charged on druggists' sundries. The opinion of the meeting was that it is impossible to fix a definite profit, but as a general principle it was agreed that such things as packets of oiled silk and surgical dressings, with quick sales and no loss on storage, should bear a smaller profit than other articles in small demand. The meeting failed to agree at all on the question *Is Pharmacy a Trade or Profession?* and the question was left open, in spite of a suggestion that a compromise might be arrived at by calling it a "craft." There was also considerable difference of opinion as to whether a chemist should *Supply Laudanum* to a customer calling for, say, 8 oz. of tr. opii once a week. It was agreed that he might supply in this case, but must fulfil all regulations and should not encourage this kind of business. The members also agreed that children might be supplied with penny packets of *Red and White Precipitate*, but the children should be warned not to open the packets. A question on which the meeting failed to come to any agreement was, *Should Profit be Calculated on Cost-price, or Selling-price?* Obviously if an article is bought for 8d. and sold for 1s., 4d. is gained, but the members could not agree whether the profit should be reckoned as 50 per cent. calculated on the 8d., or 33 1/3 per cent. calculated on the 1s. Another matter discussed referred to the prevention of the *Sale of Poisons by Drysalts and Herbalists*. This was recognised as the special work of the Pharmaceutical Society, and recently published statistics show that the Council is fully alive to the importance of this side of official work.

**Newcastle-on-Tyne Pharmacists' Association.**—A meeting was held in the Hotel Metropole, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on February 14, Mr. Clague presiding over an attendance of between forty and fifty. There were also present Messrs. R. Wright, G. Foggan, W. Kerse, E. Dean, W. Pescod, F. Gilderderdale, J. Gibson, R. Cubey, W. R. Cray, J. Graham, H. W. Noble, R. U. Low, J. Crake, J. F. Simpson, J. H. Forster, J. Whittle, H. Bales, G. Cormack, A. E. Strother, C. E. Layne, T. H. Fleming, W. Giles, J. Todd, W. Robson, J. Hogg, A. D.



Wyllie, J. Doig, S. R. Blackburn, T. Stonier, J. Shaw, D. J. Weddell, R. Hepworth, Anderson, A. W. Abram, A. E. Rowbottom, A. T. Rutherford, L. Teiffell, G. R. Patterson, Nicholls, and W. Nimmo (President of Sunderland Pharmaceutical Association). Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, being in the district, also attended. Seven new members were elected. Favourable reports were made by Messrs. Noble, Graham, Wright, Gray, Fleming, and Crake, of individual canvass of registered pharmacists *re the Insurance Act*. Mr. Noble reminded the meeting that in the interviews a pledge had been given, therefore after much discussion of future plans it was resolved to appoint a small committee (Messrs. Clague, Noble, Buckley, Wright, and Gilderdale) to collect information and formulate a scheme for presentation to a subsequent meeting. Mr. Woolcock addressed the meeting also on the Insurance Act, and answered questions regarding it. He suggested the formation by the Association of an Organisation Committee for the purpose of keeping in touch with the Local Associations Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society, and it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Gilderdale that the present Parliamentary Committee comprising Messrs. Wright, Russell, Gilderdale, Fleming, Noble, President and Secretary *ex officio*, and Divisional Secretaries, should act in the matter.

**Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association.**—There was an excellent attendance at the meeting held on February 17, over which Mr. J. Lennox (President) presided. Seven new members were proposed. It was stated that the Council is arranging a bursary for assistants. A form in connection with the Shops Act has been drawn up and sent to a member of the Association in each area having a separate local authority for signature by chemists, after which the form is to be handed to the local authority in question for further action. Mr. J. P. Gilmour then discoursed on *The Business value of Scientific Training and Knowledge*. He asked how often does a man fail because his education does not enable him to deal with the problems with which he is faced? A good knowledge of English and Latin is desirable as a basis of education. With a better knowledge of mathematics, so many would not be misled by the alluring "so-called percentages" of profit. Problems involving physics and dynamics are constantly cropping up. Few vessels would be broken by heat, weighing would be more accurate, and filtration would be conducted more intelligently if there was a better understanding of these subjects. Take, for instance, the partial filling of a bottle with hot syrup. The bottle is corked, moisture condenses on the sides, runs down, and forms a layer of weak syrup on the top in which fermentation may be set up. The action of light on chemicals and in maturing perfumes requires to be understood, as does the fusion of solids in making an ointment. A knowledge of the laws of vapour-density would prevent accidents from the ignition of ether-vapour, and an understanding of the theory of ionisation would prevent a man from trying to make impossible solutions and teach him the value of fine comminution and of temperature in connection therewith. Mr. Gilmour concluded by saying that, apart from the business aspect, he based his plea for higher and better education on one's debt to the world towards making it a little better. The President moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Gilmour, which motion met with hearty approval.

**Liverpool Chemists' Association.**—A meeting was held at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, on February 15, Mr. G. V. C. Last (President) in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. P. H. Marsden, H. Humphreys Jones, John H. Robinson, W. F. Laycock, J. W. Hawley, G. A. Moffat, W. A. Williams, G. Underwood, M. S. Hughes, H. Straw, H. Vaughan, E. Evans, H. R. Hughes, A. M. Benson Evans, J. H. Egan, J. C. Collins, A. Steen Barr, J. McInroy, A. C. Abraham, G. H. Cole, and E. Prebble. Mr. F. R. Smith was elected a member of the Association. Mr. John H. Robinson called attention to the fact that all the trades in the city were taking active steps with regard to the *Shops Act*, and that they as pharmacists should at once call a meeting and consider how to meet the demands of the Act. He proposed, and Mr. Laycock seconded, that a meeting be held on Thursday, February 22. This was carried unanimously. Mr. Robinson also submitted the following seven proposals, which had been printed and circulated to the members:

1. That the rules should be rigidly adhered to.
2. That the rule *re* attendance of Councillors should be strictly enforced.
3. That members having claims brought against them should have their case investigated by the Council.
4. That a patent medicine not having a legitimate profit should be referred to a committee.
5. That a book should be kept for surplus stock, also a slip be put on the notice board at the meetings.
6. That all chemists should be called upon in each municipal ward once a year.

7. That after miscellaneous communications, business topics should be placed on the agenda.

These were unanimously agreed to.—"*Catalysis and its Applications*" was the subject of a lecture by Mr. H. H. Froyssell, which was illustrated with experiments. The lecturer pointed out that the usual explanations of chemical reactions are inadequate unless an insight is given also into physical chemistry. The term catalysis and catalyst having been explained, Mr. Froyssell mentioned that fermentation is bound up with the phenomenon. The properties of colloids were introduced, physiological chemistry and bio-chemistry being practically the study of colloidal solutions. The poisoning of catalysts and enzymes was dealt with, as also the theories regarding catalysis, no adequate explanation of which is as yet forthcoming. The lecturer concluded with the industrial application of catalysts as in the preparation of chlorine by the Deacon process and the Hargreaves-Robinson process, the Claus-Chance method for the recovery of sulphur, the manufacture of formaldehyde solution, the synthetic production of indigo, etc. The influence of water as a catalytic agent in many reactions was also pointed out. Many of the points in the lecture were well brought out by the numerous experiments.

**Incorporated Association of Hospital Officers.**—The National Insurance Act was the subject discussed at an evening meeting of this Association, which was held in the Great Hall, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C., on February 16. Pharmacists from a number of institutions were present. The President (Mr. Kershaw), in introducing Mr. Worthington Evans, M.P., remarked that hospitals were originally dependent on the Church, the outcome of which is the present voluntary system, which compares favourably with the condition of State-owned hospitals in other countries. Mr. Worthington Evans prefaced his remarks by stating that Sections 12 and 21 are those referring to hospitals. He first discussed the provisions under which approved societies might subscribe to hospitals, pointing out that to all subscriptions which societies may make under this heading the State would contribute two-ninths. The risk of State aid from this source does not appear great. The effects on hospitals are of two kinds—certain and speculative. The one certain effect is that for every employee the hospital will have to pay 4*d.* (for males) or 3*d.* (for females) per week. Now, of the total weekly amount paid 1½*d.* is earmarked for medical benefit. Thus it seems strange that for an employee surrounded by all the best appliances and advice—usually given gratuitously by the profession—three-fourths of the amount paid by the hospital would be for medical benefit outside. The effect on hospital work can only be speculative, but it seems that there will be an increase in the number of in-patients, as there will be a tendency to check disease at the outset by proper nursing. Out-patients will tend to decrease in number as regards insured workers, but not of deposit contributors. Doctors, also, he added, are only human, and under the conditions of contract practice it is only natural if they are tempted to refer troublesome patients to the hospitals. The effect on contributions is also speculative. It has been stated that charitable subscriptions are only paid out of surplus income, but he did not agree with this, and considered that the Act would tend to draw attention to illness and quicken the conscience of the nation towards the sick. No doubt the working of the Act will be detrimental to workmen's weekly subscriptions. This will be felt more by provincial hospitals than those of London. With regard to the benefits other than medical, the lecturer pointed out that when an insured person is in an institution he may have such benefits paid to the institution under certain conditions. Mr. Worthington Evans dwelt at some length upon the insurance for nurses, and hoped that they would form an approved society so that they could arrange their benefits to suit themselves. The meeting closed with a general discussion, in the course of which Mr. Worthington Evans said that if a hospital receives grants under the Act, supervision and inspection will doubtless follow, as in approved societies.

#### Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

At a meeting of this Association held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on February 14, under the chairmanship of Mr. E. Corfield, two scientific papers were read. These dealt with preliminary examinations of

#### THE SEEDS OF PSORALEA CORYLIFOLIA AND A NEW VENEZUELAN BARK,

by Ernest W. Mann, B.Sc., Ph.C., and R. E. Griffiths, B.Sc., Ph.C., abstracts of which are given below.

*Psoralea corylifolia* grows as a common herbaceous weed in India; the drug, which appears to have found some use

medicinally in the country of origin, being brought to the authors' notice by an inquiry from India for "Tinctura Bawchee." The "Pharmacographia Indica" contains an outline of the approximate constituents of the seeds. Other reference to the chemistry we have been able to find in the literature is a note by Kesava-Menon in the "Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry" (1910, p. 1431).

It was thought that a more detailed chemical examination of the seeds might be of value, and an investigation was put in hand of which this communication deals with the preliminary results. For the examination about 8 kilos. of the seeds in No. 30 powder formed the bulk. On steam-distillation and extraction of the fractions with ether and petroleum spirit, 0.2 per cent. of volatile matter was obtained, the earlier portions being oily with a marked heavy aromatic odour, and the later fractions crystalline. Extraction with hot alcohol (94-per-cent.) yielded 37.2 per cent. of a brown thick extract, which on washing with petroleum spirit gave, after evaporation of the solvent, 14.3 per cent. of a thick brownish oil.

The residue, on solution in a little hot alcohol and pouring into water, gave 9.2 per cent. of a fairly soft, dark resinous mass.

This resinoid substance was almost entirely soluble in ether, chloroform, and ethyl acetate, and on treatment with ammonium-carbonate solution it was possible to divide it into two portions, one insoluble and the other apparently of an acid nature.

The aqueous washings on concentration, precipitation with normal lead acetate, collection and decomposition of the precipitate with sodium carbonate, gave with water an intensely yellow solution.

The original drug contained only an inconsiderable trace of alkaloidal matter.

A small specimen of bark termed "Sibucara" by the Venezuelans, which produces a pronounced numbing and tingling of the tongue with a marked sialagogue effect somewhat similar to cocaine, was examined. Attempts are being made to secure a fair quantity of the bark. Only a very minute trace of alkaloids was found. With hot alcohol a brownish solution was obtained, which deposited a fair amount of yellowish amorphous matter on cooling. The latter is free from the characteristic taste of the drug, which is found to be intensified in the filtered alcoholic extract. The alcoholic solution, on extraction with ether, yielded a greenish oily substance possessing the sialagogue and numbing effects in a marked degree. The quantity of ethereal extract available was insufficient for closer examination.

The investigations were carried out in the laboratories of Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

Specimens of the drugs and products derived therefrom were exhibited. In the discussion which ensued, Mr. Gerrard was of opinion that the sialagogue effect of the bark would probably be found due to a glucoside. Mr. Alcock asked if the effects of carbon bisulphide and tetrachloride had been tried on the resinous substance obtained from the *Psoralea* seeds.

Mr. J. W. Cotterill, F.I.C., bacteriologist to the South Staffordshire Waterworks Co., also contributed a paper on "Some Points in Bacteriology."

Mr. Cotterill spoke of the activities of micro-organisms in nature, and gave a short account of the usual methods of sterilisation. He also dealt with cultivation and enumeration of the micro-organisms and the mode of determining the germicidal value of disinfectants. He concluded with remarks upon the growing tendency to use antitoxin, vaccines, etc., to counteract infection from disease germs.

THE LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF PHARMACY STUDENTS held their Hot Pot and Smoker at the Bee Hotel, St. John's Lane, Liverpool, on February 14, when Mr. Harold Wyatt presided over an attendance of about seventy. During his remarks the chairman referred to his connection with the Liverpool School when under the direction of Mr. J. Ward, also of Mr. R. C. Cowley, and mentioned the thoroughness of the present-day tuition at the school. The Principal (Mr. H. Humphreys Jones) responded, and also proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman. An excellent musical programme was rendered by Messrs. Jack Birkett, J. E. Davies, Walter Davis, Edwards, Moore, Norrie, Harry Roberts, Charles Smith, Springings, and Stazicker. Mr. A. J. Fairhurst accompanied at the piano. The "hit" of the evening was a duet by Messrs. Edwards and Springings, which was composed for the occasion, and which cleverly brought in sayings used by the Principal. A recitation about "The Village Chemist," by Mr. Moore, was also most amusing. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the artistes and "Auld Lang Syne."

## TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., February 22.

THE week under review has brought about few changes in drugs and chemicals, current trading being mostly light and for immediate requirements only. In some centres an improved demand has been experienced for heavy chemicals at well-maintained prices. Sulphate of copper has advanced principally for prompt delivery, and sodium nitrate is dearer. Benzols are quiet and lower, and carbolic acid is easier. Glycerin is unsettled and weak in view of the withdrawal of two leading makers from the British Convention. Cream of tartar is very firm, but quotably unaltered; tartaric acid has experienced a good demand, is firm, and comparatively scarce at the moment. Citric acid is quiet. Galls are steady, high prices having been paid for Chinese. Lime-juice is scarce in the open market. Opium is firm in primary markets, but little doing. Menthol has been sold to arrive at a slight advance, but the spot market has been overshadowed by the auction lots offered without reserve. In oils, star anise is firm, cassia is flat. Lemon oil is unaltered, and bergamot very firm with primary markets excited. Castor oil is steady. Cod-liver oil is again lower, with buyers holding aloof waiting fishing developments, which are very favourable so far. The subjoined table shows the principal changes of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Buchu	Copper sulphate	Annatto	Benzols
Cardamoms	Tartaric acid	Carbolic acid	Cod-liver oil
Mace		Myrrh	Honey
Menthol (c.i.f.)		Turpentine	(Jamaica)
Petroleum			Menthol
Sarsaparilla			(auction)
(Grey Jam. and Lima)			
Soda nitrate			

### Cablegrams.

BERGEN, February 22.—The Lofoten cod-fishing is being conducted under calm weather and with favourable results. The market for finest non-congealing medicinal oil is dull at 92s. per barrel c.i.f.

NEW YORK, February 22.—Business in drugs is moderate. Opium is dull at \$8.25 per lb. for druggists' by case lots. Round buchu has advanced to \$1.50, and is nominal. Hydrastis (golden seal) is steady at \$4.85. Peppermint oil in tins is quiet at \$2.85. Cartagena ipecacuanha is lower at \$1.80, and cascara sagrada is steady at 8½c.

### London Markets.

ALMOND OIL (ESSENTIAL).—We are asked to state that the English distillers have not reduced their prices; on the contrary, the demand for the essential oil is so good and the almonds market so firm, that the essential oil is in upward tendency, rather than downwards.

ANISE OIL (STAR) is steady, the quotation for either spot or arrival being 6s. per lb. for "Red Ship."

ASAFEETIDA.—Since the important sale of January 25 a considerable quantity has changed hands at steady prices,



principally for U.S.A., most of the business being in pinky paste at between 9*l.* and 10*l.*; good free tear is held at from 18*l.* to 20*l.* per cwt.

**BERGAMOT OIL.**—Primary markets remain excited, with prices firm; for new crop 35 per cent. esters 30*s.* c.i.f. is quoted, and 31*s.* to 32*s.* on spot. There is a good demand for synthetic bergamots, which sell at a wide variation in price.

**BROMIDES.**—In further reference to our paragraph in the *C. & D.* of February 3 (index folio 201) we learn that the German Bromine Convention at Strassfurt is to be dissolved on March 31 next, but, of course, every endeavour will be made to renew the arrangement. The task on this occasion is more difficult, for reasons already given in our issue of February 3.

**CAMPHOR (REFINED).**—Sales of 50 cases Japanese slabs for February-March shipment have been made at 1*s.* 6½*d.* per lb. c.i.f.

**CARBOIC ACID** is easier, crystals 39° to 40° C. offering for prompt delivery at 8½*d.* per lb.; crude 60 per cent. is offered at from 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* per gal. on the East Coast for prompt delivery, and forward 2*s.* 9*d.* On the West Coast prompt delivery is quoted 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.*, and forward 2*s.* 9*d.* The reduction in crystals is not general, as one leading maker is not a seller below 9½*d.* per lb. in large drums of 39° to 40° C.

**CASSIA OIL** is flat and weak, with 80 to 85 per cent. c.a. offering at 3*s.* 10*d.* per lb.

**CASTOR OIL.**—Steady. Hull make is quoted at 28*l.* 10*s.* per ton in barrels for prompt, March-June and July-December delivery; pharmaceutical quality being 50*s.* per ton extra, delivered free on wharf London. Belgian firsts for prompt is 28*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and March-December 28*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* ex wharf London. In Liverpool good seconds Calcutta is steady at 3½*d.* per lb. ex store.

**CHAMOMILES** are still tending higher, especially seconds, which are difficult to obtain; such would be worth about 110*s.*, and for good white flowers or first pickings the value is about 135*s.* to 140*s.* on the spot.

**CINCHONA.**—The shipments from Java to Europe during the first half of February amounted to 710,000 Amst. lb., against 332,000 Amst. lb. in 1911 and 548,000 Amst. lb. in 1910. The *Ancona* has brought 174 bags from Lisbon.

No. 4 of "The Agricultural Ledger" for 1911 consists of extracts relating to cinchona in Java from 1872 to 1907, translated from the "Scheikundige Bijdragen Tot de Kennis der Java-Kina," by the late Dr. K. W. van Gorkom. The interesting matter therein is arranged by Mr. David Hooper, F.I.C., who has added an introduction.

**CITRIC ACID** is quiet at from 1*s.* 3½*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* for foreign and 1*s.* 4½*d.* for English.

**CITRONELLA OIL.**—Ceylon is dearer, with buyers at 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. c.i.f. for April-May shipment.

**COD-LIVER OIL** is again lower, the new Lofoten medicinal oil offering at from 90*s.* to 95*s.* per barrel c.i.f. according to brand. Some small sales have been made at about these prices, but there has been no general buying as yet, and agents are counselling their clients to abstain from operating until the fishing has further developed. As compared with last year the catch shows a considerable increase.

In the course of the report issued by an Aalesund maker, it is stated: "If the 1911 season had turned out a favourable one as far as prices were concerned the present price of first-class qualities would have been considerably higher than present quotations, but as some foreign importers contracted pretty heavily during February-March at the high figures ruling just then, and consequently lost much money, they are now holding back to see the result of this month's fishing before buying anything of importance, hence the dulness of the present market."

According to cabled advices received from Aalesund on February 19, the catch and output of cod-liver oil up to February 17 was as follows:

	Catch of Cod.	Livers (hect.)	Steam ref. oil (hect.)
Lofoten ...	1,500,000	149	1,386
Whole Country...	12,200,000	2,666	11,458
against			
Lofoten ...	276,000	50	265
Whole Country...	3,000,000	1,959	2,160

on the corresponding date last year.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on February 19 that the past week also gave good results for the fishing, the weather being calm and the fishing regular at practically all over the coast. To-day's reports give the following quantities:

	1910	1911	1912
Catch of cod (millions) ...	4.6	3.0	12.3
Yield of c.l.o. (hect.) ...	4,000	2,150	11,500
Livers for "raw" oils (hect.)	2,700	1,950	2,750

In Lofoten, from which district the reports give most details concerning the condition of the fish, it appears as if the cod itself is growing smaller, whereas the liver is about of the same size as in the foregoing weeks. The liver, however, gives decidedly more oil now than at the beginning of the fishing, practically 5 per cent. more. The weakness of the market is apparent from day to day. There are practically no buyers, and holders, seeing the quantity of new oil rapidly increasing, are very discouraged. They are losing heavily on every barrel of old oil they store, and they cannot sell their new oil at the present price without loss also. Last week a single lot of non-congealing oil was handled at 97*s.* per barrel c.i.f., and there has been no business in refined oil since; but, calculating upon the prices for unrefined oil paid lately, it is impossible to-day to quote above 92*s.* c.i.f. for refined Lofoten non-congealing oil.

**COLOCYNTH.**—Business has been done in *pulped* at 6*d.* per lb. In the drug-auction 9 cases of small to bold pale Spanish apple, partly broken, were limited at 7*d.* per lb.

**COPPER SULPHATE** shows a substantial advance, ordinary Liverpool brands offering at 22*l.* 15*s.* to 23*l.* per ton for March-April delivery, 22*l.* 10*s.* for May, and 22*l.* for June.

**CREAM OF TARTAR.**—The recent easier feeling has given place to a firm tone, although prices are quotably unaltered at 80*s.* for 98 per cent. powder, and 78*s.* for 95 per cent.

**GALLS** are steady, with Persian blue offering at 52*s.* spot, and for Chinese afloat the high figure of 57*s.* c.i.f. has been paid.

**GLYCERIN.**—It is stated on excellent authority that two of the leading makers have given notice of withdrawal from the British Glycerin Convention; but market opinion is inclined to be optimistic that affairs will be satisfactorily arranged before the notice terminates. This fact leaves the market unsettled and weak, but so far no official change has been announced, the quotation for chemically pure being 95*l.* per ton, 65*l.* for dynamite, and 42*l.* for crude.

**JALAP.**—Privately business has been done at 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. for 9 per cent., and for forward shipment 10½*d.* c.i.f. is quoted for ordinary test. In the drug-auction 10 bags were offered at 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. for small to bold Vera Cruz without test.

**LEMON OIL.**—Prices vary considerably, with genuine oil offering at from 6*s.* 3*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb. c.i.f., and even more (7*s.* is asked in one direction), according to shipper. A very fair quantity has, however, been sold from second-hands at 5*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f. for a good mark, and on the spot 6*s.* has been paid.

**LIME-JUICE.**—There is practically no raw West Indian offering in the open market at the moment, and the price is nominal.

**OPUM.**—The primary markets continue to remain firm, judging by Smyrna cables this week. One shipper wires that hard frost has caused damage to the crop, and strongly advises purchases, but this report has not been confirmed. It might be possible to buy 11 per cent. at 26*s.* and 12 per cent. at 28*s.* per lb. c.i.f. terms. On the spot, good Turkey druggists' is worth 28*s.*, and the same price is asked for Persian.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on February 9 reporting a quiet market throughout the week, until to-day, when two buyers for U.S.A. came forward, but all their efforts to secure extra old Karahissar at about 28*s.* proved fruitless, as holders would not accept. One buyer succeeded, however, in obtaining about 20 cases from speculators at 28*s.* 6*d.*; 4 cases fine rich Yerli also changed hands earlier in the week at 31*s.* to 32*s.* As stocks are much reduced we may again reach the higher prices ruling during the latter part of December. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,095 cases, against 4,303 cases at same period last year.

**ORANGE OIL** is firm, with Sicilian sweet offering at 3*s.* 3*d.* c.i.f. and bitter at the same figure.

**PETROLEUM** is fully  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  per gal. dearer, Russian offering at  $7\frac{3}{4}d.$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ , ordinary refined American at  $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ , and water-white at  $8\frac{3}{4}d.$  per gallon. The demand has been very brisk, and it is considered in the trade that the upward movement reflects the end of the rate war which has been in progress for many months; it is predicted in some quarters that prices will further advance, as there has been a big rise in freights for tank steamships from the U.S.A. to U.K.

**QUICKSILVER.**—The first-hand price is unaltered at  $8l. 7s. 6d.$ , and in second-hands  $1s. 6d.$  per bottle less is quoted at the close. Business for the time being is rather quiet, but there is not much second-hand offering, and the tendency of the market is still upwards.

**QUILLATA.**—From Hamburg the market is reported steady. The report that shipments from Chili are not taking place owing to scarcity of freight facilities is in favour of a rising tendency. Whole is quoted at  $58m.$  per 100 kg., with small stocks.

**SALTPETRE.**—As announced last week, English refined crystals advanced  $1s.$  per cwt., the price of kegs being  $26s.$  and barrels  $25s.$  per cwt., with the usual extras for powder.

**SHELLAC** is unaltered with small sales on a basis of  $61s.$  for fair T.N. orange; for near-at-hand sellers quote  $60s.$ , and March-April shipment at  $61s.$ , c.i.f. terms. Futures are steady, the sales including March at  $60s.$ , May  $61s.$ , and sellers of August at  $64s.$

**SODIUM NITRATE** has advanced to  $10s. 6d.$  per cwt. for ordinary, and to  $10s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.$  for refined on the spot. In Liverpool  $10s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.$  and  $10s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.$  is quoted respectively.

**SPICES.**—*Mace.*—At auction 59 packages West Indian sold at an advance of fully  $1d.$  per lb.; good realised  $2s. 7d.$  to  $2s. 8d.$ ; fair  $2s. 5d.$  to  $2s. 6d.$ ; ordinary,  $2s. 4d.$ , and broken,  $2s. 1d.$  to  $2s. 2d.$  per lb. Of *Capsicum* 53 packages East Indian were bought in at  $30s.$  per cwt. for fair, stalky medium. Of *Nutmegs*, 300 packages West Indian sold at fully steady prices, from  $7\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}d.$  being the top prices paid for 66 to 63. *Cloves* are dearer, the business to arrive including January-March shipment at  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  and sellers of March-May at  $5d.$  c.i.f. delivered weight. The spot price for Zanzibars is now higher at  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  for fair quality. No supplies were offered at auction. *Pimento* is firm, March-April shipment offering at  $25s. 6d.$  c.i.f. At auction the demand for *Pepper* was slow, and all the offerings were bought in. Privately the market is firmer, fair Singapore offering on the spot at  $5\frac{3}{4}d.$  and for arrival  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  has been paid for March-May shipment. At auction 72 bags of *White* Singapore were bought in at  $8d.$  Privately  $8d.$  is also quoted for spot Singapore, and for arrival the sales include March-May at  $8d.$  c.i.f. Small sales of *Pimento* have been made at  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb. for fair, nothing being offered at auction.

**TARTARIC ACID** is very firm, English on the spot offering at  $1s. 0\frac{1}{2}d.$  and foreign at  $1s. 0\frac{1}{4}d.$  per lb. A good business has been done, chiefly for forward delivery, and the market is in healthier shape than for some time past.

**TURPENTINE** is easier, American on the spot closing at  $34s. 3d.$  per cwt.

### London Drug-auctions.

At the auctions of first-hand drugs the supplies offered were small, but a rather larger quantity than usual found buyers. Cape aloes sold at fully steady prices considering the scarcity of good quality. East Indian annatto-seed was forced off at easier rates. Fine new buchu brought full prices, and for balsam Peru higher rates are cable. Sumatra benzoin sold at fully valuations. Cardamoms are very scarce, and for the few lots offered higher rates were paid, especially for small and medium. Cascara sagrada sold cheaply, a feature this week being the large arrivals. Cascarella sold cheaply for sea-damaged, and for good re-boiled Singapore dragon's blood slightly mixed with inferior there were no buyers, pickings only selling. Eucalyptus oil sold cheaply, and for Jamaica honey buyers were slow in bidding, the chief potting season being over. Ipecacuanha was steady, and for kola firm rates have been paid. Menthol was offered without reserve in quantity, and declined about  $9d.$  per lb. on an average as compared with the previous sale a fortnight ago. The prices, however, were considered satisfactory, in view of the large quantity offered. Somali myrrh was rather

easier. Rhubarb is quiet, and for grey Jamaica sarsaparilla a further advance of  $1d.$  was obtained, and Lima also sold at higher prices. Tinnevely senna was practically all of common quality, and sold at unaltered rates. Beeswax was quiet generally, the various descriptions being practically unaltered. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold, the asterisk denoting private sales:

Offered Sold		Offered Sold	
Aconite .....	10 ... 0	Jalap .....	10 ... 0
Agar-agar .....	9 ... 9	Kola .....	10 ... *10
Aloes, Cape .....	25 ... 25	Lavender-flowers...	6 ... 0
Socotrine (kegs) .....	37 ... 37	Liquorice-root .....	8 ... 0
Ammoniacum .....	15 ... 1	Menthol .....	32 ... 39
Anise, Levant ...	30 ... 30	Myrrh .....	35 ... 0
Anise, star .....	10 ... 0	Nux vomica .....	120 ... 0
Annatto-seed .....	50 ... 13	Otto of roses	
Bael-fruit .....	13 ... 0	(vases) .....	3 ... 0
Balsam Peru .....	2 ... 0	Pareira brava .....	20 ... 0
Benzoin—		Peppermint oil ...	28 ... 5
Palembang .....	14 ... 6	Poppy heads .....	20 ... 0
Sumatra .....	42 ... 4	Puree .....	12 ... *2
Buchu .....	19 ... 7	Rhubarb (China)...	23 ... 10
Calumba .....	80 ... 0	Salep (bag) .....	1 ... 0
Cannabis indica ...	34 ... 0	Sarsaparilla—	
Cardamoms & seed ..	17 ... 17	Grey Jam .....	14 ... 14
Cascara sagrada ...	422 ... 164	Lima .....	11 ... 11
Cascarilla .....	15 ... 15	Scablae .....	147 ... 0
Cashew-nuts .....	148 ... 0	Scammonium (box) ..	1 ... 0
Cinchona .....	27 ... 0	Seedlae .....	88 ... 0
Cinnamon-leaf oil ..	11 ... 0	Senna and pods—	
Civet (hrns.) .....	3 ... 0	Alexandrian .....	11 ... 0
Colocynth and pulp ..	9 ... 0	Tinnevely .....	137 ... 132
Copaiba .....	5 ... 5	Squill .....	10 ... 0
Croton-seed .....	31 ... 0	Sticklae .....	87 ... *87
Cubebs .....	5 ... 0	Tamarinds .....	48 ... 8
Dragon's-blood .....	20 ... 3	Thyne oil (es.) ...	1 ... 0
Ergot .....	4 ... 0	Tonka-beans .....	1 ... 0
Eucalyptus oil .....	38 ... 20	Turmeric .....	147 ... 0
Fennel-seed .....	48 ... 15	Vermilion .....	5 ... 0
Gamboge .....	5 ... 0	Wax (bees')—	
Guaiaacum .....	19 ... 19	Abyssinian .....	42 ... 42
Gum acacia .....	56 ... 22	China .....	20 ... 0
Honey—		East African .....	32 ... 32
Jamaica .....	169 ... 44	East Indian .....	66 ... 0
Henbane .....	1 ... 0	Jamaica .....	7 ... 7
Insect-flowers .....	2 ... 0	Mozambique .....	0 ... 0
Ipecacuanha—		Spanish .....	20 ... 0
Cartagena .....	4 ... 0	St. Lucia .....	2 ... 2
Matto Grosso ...	3 ... 2	Zanzibar .....	30 ... 10
Minas .....	4 ... 0		

**AGAR-AGAR.**—Nine bales of rather dullish Japanese strip sold at  $1s. 6\frac{1}{4}d.$  per lb. without reserve.

**ALOES.**—Cape was steady, 25 cases Mossel Bay selling on usual 20 per cent. tares at  $33s.$  for fair bright hard firsts,  $32s.$  to  $32s. 6d.$  for slightly drossy to fair seconds,  $30s.$  to  $31s.$  for ordinary dull seconds, and  $28s.$  for ullaged. The *Oceana*, from Bombay, has brought 100 kegs of aloes.

The exports from the Union of South Africa during December amounted to 64,518 lb. (619 $\frac{1}{2}l.$ ), against 42,223 lb. (405 $\frac{1}{2}l.$ ) in December 1910; the exports for the twelve months of 1911 were 801,789 lb. (7,909 $\frac{1}{2}l.$ ), against 745,190 lb. (7,256 $\frac{1}{2}l.$ ) in 1910, or 56,599 lb. more.

**AMMONIACUM.**—5 bales of fair, palish tear, slightly blocky, were bought in at  $75s.$  per cwt.,  $70s.$  being wanted for 3 bags of blocky, and  $65s.$  for scrapings.

**ANISEED.**—Thirty bags of fair Levant sold without reserve at from  $26s.$  to  $27s.$  per cwt.

**ANNATTO-SEED.**—Thirteen bags sold without reserve at  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb. for fair East Indian, being cheap.

**BALSAM, PERU.**—Two cases were held at the higher figure of  $8s. 3d.$ , the broker intimating that the price had been raised to this limit by cable.

**BENZOIN.**—Sumatra was firm, only 20 cases offering, of which 4 cases sold at  $8l.$  per cwt. for fairly fair seconds, well and evenly packed with white almonds. Six cases Palembang sold at  $75s.$  to  $76s.$  for common barkly thirds.

**BUCHU.**—Privately, a very fair business has been done to arrive, up to  $4s. 3d.$  c.i.f. having been paid for new crop round green. The supply offered at auction to-day comprised practically all the first-hand stock of buchu in London. Of new crop round only 5 bales were offered, and two of these were good clean of fine green colour, which realised  $4s. 6d.$  per lb., being firm, and the three others were slightly stalky, a bid of  $4s. 5d.$  being refused. A bale of fair green longs sold at  $2s. 6d.$ ; greenish longs



with chopped stems were limited at 1s. 7d., and stalky long-ovals at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. Two bales bronzy and very stalky longs sold without reserve at 1s. 5d. per lb. Quite at the close 4s. 6d. c.i.f. is cabled from Cape Town, and the spot price is now 4s. 9d. for round.

The exports from the Union of South Africa during December, according to official returns, amounted to 7,713 lb. (966 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), against 6,727 lb. (563 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) during December 1910. For the twelve months ending December 31, 1911, the exports were 212,082 lb., valued at 29,647 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., against 273,325 lb., valued at 24,428 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., in 1910, or 61,243 lb. less.

**CANNABIS INDICA.**—The price for genuine small brownish Bombay tops remains at 5s. 3d. For 4 bags of Grecian 1s. 6d. per lb. was wanted.

**CARDAMOMS.**—The extremely small supply offered sold at higher rates, especially the small and medium sizes. Ceylon-Mysore extra bold long palish realised 4s., good bold long palish 3s. 8d., bold medium palish 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d., small and medium palish, partly sea-damaged, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d., boldish splits 3s., and fair seed 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d. per lb. Arrivals continue on a very small scale.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—In auction 80 bags of dark, thick, roughish, and part quilly bark, imported in 1911, sold without reserve at from 37s. to 37s. 6d. On the usual conditions another lot of 84 bags fair bright, imported in 1906, sold at 40s. per cwt. gross for net, no discount. The arrivals this week comprise 469 bags *via* Puerto Mexico, 790 packages from Seattle, etc., 1,378 bags, and 1,016 bags *via* Hamburg.

**CASCARILLA.**—Fifteen packages of sea-damaged sold without reserve, including 9 bales of ordinary twiggly at from 48s. to 50s., a barrel of fair quill at 72s. 6d., and four barrels of sittings at 58s. per cwt.

**COPAIBA.**—Five barrels good Para balsam lying in Liverpool sold at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per lb.

**ERCOT.**—For four bags of ordinary greyish Russian 3s. 6d. was wanted; 18 packages have arrived from Hamburg.

**DRAGON'S-BLOOD.**—The *Kitano Maru* has brought 20 cases from Penang. These were offered at auction to-day, 17 of which consisted of good reboiled lump, but rather mixed with inferior prices, which detracted the value; 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  10s. was wanted, but there were no buyers at the price. The pickings (3 cases) sold at from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  10s. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  2s. 6d. per cwt.

**EUCALYPTUS OIL.**—Twenty cases analysing 69 per cent. eucalyptol sold at 1s. per lb., and for 18 cases 74 per cent. 1s. 2d. was wanted.

**FENNEL-SEED.**—Fifteen bags sea-damaged sold at 19s. 6d. per cwt.; for sound, 22s. was wanted.

**GUALACUM.**—The rather large quantity of 19 barrels realised steady rates considering the quantity offered, 1s. 1d. per lb. being paid for clean good loose tear and block, 1s. for fair block and loose tear, slightly drossy, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for drossy block and tear, and 11d. for common drossy block.

**GUM ACACIA.**—Fifteen bags of Mogador-Amrad small sorts sold at 35s., 4 bags sea-damaged blocky Soudan realised from 21s. to 40s., and 3 bags damaged brown Larbary at 19s. to 38s. per cwt.

**HONEY.**—A new lot of 160 packages, mostly set Jamaica, coming after the principal demand for potting is over, failed to attract buyers, and only partly sold. Nice pale set sold at 36s.; slightly brownish set, 35s. to 34s.; brown set, 31s.; in another catalogue 9 barrels fermenting brown realised 26s. subject to owners' approval.

**IPPECACUANHA.**—Steady. A bale of fair bright natural Matto Grosso sold at 9s., and for a small bale of practically pickings the full price of 9s. was also paid. Four bales of Minas were bought in at 8s. 9d., a bid of 8s. 6d. being refused for good bright. Cartagena was obtainable at 8s. per lb.

From Hamburg, Cartagena is stated to be weaker, owing to plentiful offers to arrive. Spot is 18.25m. to 18.50m. per kilo. Rio is steady at between 19.25m. and 19.50m.

**KOLA.**—Ten bags of good, clean, dried Jamaica halves had been sold privately. Business has also been done privately at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.

**MENTHOL.**—Privately, January-March shipment of Kobayashi has been sold at 19s. 9d. c.i.f., and last Friday

20s. to 20s. 6d. c.i.f. Hamburg was paid for this position, but sellers now ask 21s. c.i.f. for this position. This week little business has been done pending the auction results given below, Kobayashi on spot meanwhile offering at 22s. to 22s. 6d. spot. In auction 25 cases Kobayashi were offered by three brokers without reserve. The first lot was five cases, realising the all-round figure of 21s. 6d.; the second parcel consisted of 10 cases, and realised 20s. 6d. to 20s. 7d.; and the third lot of 10 cases sold at from 20s. 4d. to 20s. 5d., the average price being 20s. 8d. per lb., or 9d. cheaper than the previous average price a fortnight ago. Five cases Suzuki sold at from 20s. 4d. to 20s. 5d. per lb. Since the auction sellers quote 21s. 6d. to 22s. spot, and for March-April 19s. 9d. c.i.f. has been paid for Kobayashi.

**MYRRH** sold at rather easier rates, 30 bags of small pale Somali sorts realising 50s. per cwt.

**PEPPERMINT OIL.**—Five cases of Japanese dementholised (Kobayashi) sold without reserve at 6s. 1d. per lb., being 7d. cheaper than the sale a fortnight ago under similar conditions, and for 20 cases unworked of an outside brand 6s. 8d. was wanted.

**POPPYHEADS.**—For 20 bags of large selected English 21s. per 1,000 was asked.

**RHUBARB.**—Quiet. A single case of medium to bold flat High-dried, with three-quarters very fair pinky fracture, sold at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., being steady. Nine cases of rhubarb had been sold privately. Small round and druggists' trimming root, wild Shensi character, slightly stalky, with three-quarters for pinky fracture, was limited at 1s. 8d.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Grey Jamaica sold at an advance of 1d. per lb., 14 bales of fair grey selling at 2s. 3d., and part slightly rough at 2s. 2d. Of Lima-Jamaica, 11 bales offered and sold at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. for fair, part slightly country damaged, and 1s. 3d. for rough and chumpy. No native Jamaica offered, but there are 12 bales close at hand.

**SENNA** was unaltered, all the offerings of Tinnevely consisting of common to ordinary yellowish and weather-damaged leaf, which sold at from 1d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; *Pods* sold at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 11 bales Alexandrian sold at from  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 2d. per lb. for badly sea-damaged and partly rotten sittings, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for goods in similar condition without reserve.

**STICKLAC.**—A parcel of 84 cases of good clean free Siam had been sold privately.

**TAMARINDS.**—Eight barrels of common dry stony West Indian sold at 10s. 6d. per cwt. in bond.

**WAX (BEES').**—Steady. The principal sale consisted of 42 bales of Abyssinian, which sold at from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  2s. 6d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  5s. for good block. 32 packages of East African also sold at from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  15s. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  17s. 6d. for ordinary block. Of Zanzibar, 10 packages sold at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  15s. for fair block, part dark, and for 20 bales of mixed colours a bid of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  12s. 6d. is to be submitted. Jamaica was steady, 7 barrels of fair brown and red mixed selling at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  10s., and for 2 small boxes of brown St. Lucia 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  2s. 6d. was paid. Dull to good bleached Calcutta was limited at from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  5s.

### Manchester Chemical Market.

February 20.

There is a fair, though not particularly large, inquiry for soda compounds, but should a coal strike materialise it must necessarily have a disastrous effect on local demand for bleaching and other kindred processes. Meantime prices are well maintained, and in some instances the tendency is decidedly upwards. This is especially the case in sulphate of copper, which for prompt delivery may be quoted 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  10s. to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  15s. per ton for best brands delivered Manchester. This is over 20s. per ton more than at the beginning of February. For forward delivery (June) much lower prices rule. Shipments of sulphate of copper are said to be best on record for January. The glycerin market continues in a state of great uncertainty. The withdrawal of two important firms from the convention, coupled with lower Continental offerings, has caused buyers to hold off, with the result that prices are more or less nominal. Foreign white sugar of lead is dearer at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  per ton; brown unchanged at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  per ton. There is also a fair demand for permanganate of potash; small crystals are quoted 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  10s. to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  per ton here. Borax steady at about 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  10s. per ton. Pot and

pearl ashes have been in better inquiry generally. Sulphate of potash quiet at 107. per ton. Sulphur in strong request and full prices asked. Flowers, 87. 10s. per ton in 3-cwt. bags; roll, 67. 12s. 6d. per ton in 3-cwt. barrels; rock, 57. 5s. per ton; and recovered, 47. 12s. 6d. to 47. 15s. per ton f.o.r. at works. Cream of tartar and acids are rather quiet. Coal-tar products steady generally. Sulphate of ammonia has shown a strong upward movement throughout the month, and a good business has been put through for forward delivery. There is not much doing on home account at present. Quotations range from 147. 7s. 6d. to 147. 8s. 9d. per ton on rails Manchester.

### Heavy Chemicals.

An improved demand has been experienced in the heavy-chemical market since last writing, both on miscellaneous and contract account. This is partly due to the state of the trade generally and partly to the fact that in some cases supplies are being called up in greater quantities, owing to trouble in the coal trade. The tendency of prices is generally steady.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is quiet, though well-maintained in value owing to feared shortage later on. Present nearest figures: Beckton, 25 per cent. ammonia guaranteed, prompt, 147. 2s. ; London terms, 137. 15s. ; Leith, 147. 10s. to 147. 12s. ; Liverpool, 147. 10s. ; and Hull, 147. 7s. 6d.

BRINE is quiet and lower than when last quoted. Present forward naked figures: London, 90 per cent., 102d., and 50 per cent., 104d. ; North, 92d. and 9d. respectively.

ALUMINA-PRODUCTS.—There is an active consumptive demand at present, and suppliers are kept busy. The tendency of prices is certainly upward, and although the range of quotations is practically unaltered, manufacturers must be getting a better average price for their deliveries. Crystal alum, lump, 57. 10s. to 57. 17s. 6d. ; lump in tierces, 57. 15s. to 67. 2s. 6d. ; and ground in bags, 67. to 67. 7s. 6d. per ton free on rails Lancashire or Yorkshire, or f.o.b. Hull, Goole, or Liverpool. Sulphate of alumina, purest qualities, practically free of iron, ordinary-strength quality, 47. 12s. 6d. to 57. 2s. 6d. per ton in casks, with usual allowances for bags and loose slabs and customary extras for the same pure quality in higher concentrations. Alumino-ferric, 50s. to 57s. 6d. ; and aluminous cake, 50s. to 57s. 6d., according to quality, quantity, and destination. Hydrate of alumina, purest quality and high strength,  $Al_2O_3$ , 127. 10s. to 137. 10s. per ton free on rails in casks. Aluminate of soda, purest quality and high strength,  $Al_2O_3$ , 27s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt. Carbonate of alumina, 30s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt.

### American Drug-market.

*New York, February 6.*

The general drug business is in fairly satisfactory condition, although it is comprised mostly of jobbing orders, the development falling considerably short of earlier expectations for the opening month of the year. The tone of the market is steady, however, and as a rule prices have been sustained. Hydrastis and buchu are higher, ipecac. and senega are lower, while cascara and peppermint are barely steady.

ALOE.—Prices for case Curaçao have been firm at 8c. for some time under a good demand, but recent heavy importations have relieved the stringency, and, with consumers well supplied, the demand is quieter in anticipation of new-crop arrivals. Gourds and Cape are offered at 10c. and 8c. respectively.

ASAETIDA.—Demand has improved, and, following sales of indifferent grades at 65c. to 70c., prices are firmer at 75c. for manufacturing supplies.

BUCHU.—Shorts are in limited supply in the local market meantime, very little having been imported in absence of definite crop news, and holders of the better grades have marked up prices to \$1.10, with higher values probable in the near future.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Coast advices continue firm, based on the shortage of this season's peel, but, under the influence of a quiet spot consumption, prices are the turn lower at 83c. for mature bark, with easier terms in prospect.

CHLOROFORM has declined 3c. to 20c. per lb. for bulk, owing to competition.

COPAIBA is in fairly good supply, and, with a quiet demand in progress, prices are about steady at the prevailing wide range as to quality. Maracaibo and Maranhão are offered at 47c., Para at 54c., while Cent. Amer. goods, guaranteed U.S.P., are available at 42c.

HYDRASTIS.—Country markets report marked scarcity in the crop of fall-dug, and dealers there are very firm in their views. On spot the demand has been very active during the week both for domestic and export account, and, following the clearance of cheaper lot at \$4.75, prices have been marked up to \$5 for U.S.P. test.

IPECACUANHA has declined, owing to more liberal supplies

and a falling-off in buying inquiry. Cartagena is offered in bale-lots at \$1.90, and Rio at \$2.10.

OPTUM is moving quietly at the former price of \$8.50 for original cases, less or more as to test. U.S.P. powdered is quoted at \$9.90 there being much competition for the business, in view of the more favourable crop outlook.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—Spot inquiry continues backward, and, owing to competition, prices for Western are barely steady at \$2.85 for 25-lb. cans, with so-called Wayne County offering at the same figure. H.G.H. is quoted at \$3.35. Primary markets retain their firmness, and offers slightly below the New York parity are said to have been refused, under the expectation of better prices all round on the resumption of active buying.

SENEGA is dull meantime, and prices have declined to 58c. for Western.

### Borax-tax Rumours.

In further reference to the cablegram from Reuter published in last week's issue of the *C. & D.* (index folio 272), as to an export-tax on borax from Chili (which would refer to borate of lime only, as no borax is exported from Chili), we are authoritatively informed that the Chilean Government has no intention of imposing an export-tax at present. Moreover, it is unlikely that such a tax would be imposed, simply for the reason that adequate supplies of borate of lime or its equivalent can be obtained from so many countries, and the imposition of such a tax would inevitably kill the Chilean industry to the prejudice of the large amount of labour at present employed. Some time ago the suggestion was made that an export-tax should be adopted in Chili, but nothing further transpired. The idea was probably dropped on account of the fact that the income resulting from such a tax would be so small that it would be unwise to unsettle the industry, so far as Chili is concerned, for so small a result in income. Raw material suitable for conversion into borax and boracic acid exists in Peru, Bolivia, the Argentine, Turkey, and the United States, as well as in Chili, and the exaction of an export-duty in any of these countries could only tend to benefit the other countries at the expense of that which put on the duty. It will be remembered that the price of borax was advanced 10s. per ton in January last by the Convention, but this was due to higher costs of labour, fuel, etc. It is now twelve years ago since the principal borax producers were amalgamated, and, contrary to expectations at the time of its inception, the career of the combination has been a financial success throughout, the aim being to keep the price low in order to encourage consumption and prevent the profitable working of deposits of raw material in outside hands.

### Cartagena Ipecacuanha.

Mr. R. H. True (Bureau of Plant Industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture) has been supplied with the following information from the American Consul at Cartagena regarding the cultivation of ipecacuanha, and this we publish from the "Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter": "Ipecac., a trailing plant, thrives best in clay soil along the banks of rivers. While it requires a great deal of moisture, it cannot live under water, and consequently in Columbia it is found in its best development in regions where the rainfall is abundant, but where the rivers do not overflow. The Sinu River is the ideal region for ipecac. The plant is found in abundance from near the head-waters of this river. . . . The growth extends to a distance of several miles on each side of the river, and also to the more important tributaries of the Sinu, the Esmeraldas, Verde, and Manso rivers. In regions where the water is excessive, such as the valleys of the Atrato, the plant, though found, has a poor growth and is of an inferior quality. In gathering ipecac. the whole plant is uprooted and the thin and soft rootlets are thrown away, and these discarded rootlets serve as a means of reproduction, becoming in a year well-developed plants having valuable roots of their own. The present demand for ipecac. is good, for the average price in Cartagena is about \$1.80 per lb., and \$2.20 per lb. can be obtained in some of the foreign markets for the dry roots. The European demand is especially strong, France paying from 10c. to 20c. more than can be obtained in the United States. The total shipment of ipecac. from this port during the calendar year 1910 amounted to 14,181 kilos. The area from which Cartagena ipecac. is derived is very extensive and somewhat scattered, though by far the most important region is that of the Sinu River and its tributaries. It is thought that the land actually covered by the plant must embrace several hundred square miles, though any attempt at an accurate estimate would be useless. A relatively small amount of Cartagena ipecac. comes from the Atrato, and it is of inferior quality. In addition to the two regions mentioned, there is still another, nearer than either of them to Cartagena, called San Onofre. Ipecac. is not an object of cultivation in Colombia, though there is no reason why it should not be, except the fact that it is found wild in such abundance."





### Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

Dr. William Odling.

SIR,—Adverting to your personal note on p. 41 of current number of the *C. & D.* (February 17) respecting Dr. Wm. Odling, F.R.S., it is sure to interest many of your readers to know that he is the Fellow of the Chemical Society with the longest term of membership. As you say, he was elected in 1848, and is to-day the only representative of those who joined in the "forties." May he long remain "the Father" of the Society.

Yours faithfully,

Derby, February 16.

F. J. R. CARULLA.

### Re Reduced Excise Licence for Wholesalers.

SIR,—Having noticed in your issue of January 13, page 49, the following sentence, "Some appear to think that their present justices' certificate will do, but that is not so," we wrote to the Secretary of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise upon the point, and have to-day received a reply to the effect that "the magistrate's certificate which you already hold is all you require as authority for the grant of the new licence." This letter is signed by the local collector of Customs and Excise, who has evidently received his instructions from headquarters. Thinking that this may interest you as deciding a hitherto doubtful point.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,

Per pro. JOHN RICHARDSON & Co., LEICESTER, LTD.

H. N. STROUD, Secretary.

February 21.

[The advice of January 13 was received from headquarters—the Custom House, London. On January 20 we said: "We cannot agree with the suggestion that the law requires the production of a justices' licence before the Excise licence can be issued." This seems, from Messrs. Richardson's letter, to have become the official view.—EDITOR *C. & D.*]

### Pharmacopœia Ointments.

SIR,—In the article upon the Pharmacopœia ointments which appears in your issue of February 17, Mr. E. W. Lucas, referring to a protective basis, states that mixtures of hard and soft paraffins unfortunately lack uniformity of consistence. He further adds that it appears to be quite beyond the art of pharmacy to devise a simple paraffin basis permitting of sufficient latitude with the proportion of ingredients to meet ordinary variations of temperature. We think that Mr. Lucas would have found his minor difficulties removed had he used our high melting-point "vaseline," which is 46.1° C. (115° F.), and, while it would obviously not be a suitable paraffin base for climates of extreme heat or extreme cold, the melting-point is admirably suited, in Mr. Lucas's words, "to meet ordinary variations of temperature." This high melting-point "vaseline" possesses sufficient "body," and is always of uniform consistency and absolute purity. It is prepared in both the white and yellow varieties, and its use would obviate the necessity to mix soft paraffin with hard paraffin and beeswax. Perhaps our effort to prepare an ideal paraffin base, suitable for all ordinary variations of temperature, is not so well-known and appreciated as it should be, and this seems a suitable juncture to call attention to the matter.

Yours faithfully,

Per pro. CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.,

CHAS. F. EMERY,

General Manager.

42 Holborn Viaduct, London, February 21, 1912.

### Warning to Retail Chemists.

SIR,—Allow me to thank you for inserting my letter in your last issue, signed "Pharmacist." I would not trouble you again on this matter, but should like to point out that the publication of same has been the means of saving one, at least, in another district of London from being defrauded as two others (to my knowledge) and myself were. This result seems to point to the necessity of making known through your widely read journal a fraud of this kind being carried on, and not to allow it to pass by unheeded. The procedure of these swindlers appears to be identical in every case (as described in my last letter), and chemists should therefore have no difficulty in detecting this fraud, and thus help in the capture of the perpetrators.

Yours faithfully,

97 Uxbridge Road, W.

ARTHUR BUSH.

### Booking-fees.

SIR,—I read with interest the letter in the *C. & D.* of February 10 on the subject of booking-fees on parcels sent by the various carrying companies and your foot-note thereon. I know that the subject of booking-fees has long been a source of petty annoyance to both buyer and seller. It seems to me that these irritating charges 'long to a bygone age, and should have been done away with along with the turnpike gates, as they belong to the same kind of charges. I am positive that the first carrying company to boldly abolish these charges would speedily reap the result of their courage in increased business. I have several customers who absolutely refuse to pay them, and with the best grace I can summon for the occasion I am perforce obliged to allow them off the account. I think if I was in my customer's place I should feel as he does about it, which is pretty much as the seaside visitor feels when he finds a charge for "the cruet" when he settles for his holiday. Parcel carrying is a very profitable business, if we may judge by the huge fortunes left by the heads of the best-known firms when their wills have been proved. I maintain, Sir, that any grit in the wheel which prevents the smooth working of business transactions should be removed as speedily as possible, and this is one of them, better arrange the charge for parcels, that one charge would include all. These annoying booking-fees should neither be paid by buyer nor seller.

Yours faithfully,

Sutton Coldfield.

WM. BOUSFIELD.

SIR,—I am very pleased to notice that chemists in different parts of the country are alive to the arbitrary action of certain London wholesale patent-medicine houses *re* the above, and I trust many are taking action. Let me say a word in reply to "Xrayser's" remarks. "Why should a retailer object to pay the booking-fee?" Because it is no part of the contract between himself and the carrier. I am ready to admit that the wholesalers have cause to complain at the excessive rate the carriers charge for booking, and have just ground therein for uniting in getting the charge reduced. I imagine the late Mr. Sutton's fortune of over a million was largely derived from the booking-fee profits. It is important to bear in mind that sundries on which there is a fair profit must bulk fairly largely in the small parcels; and as pointed out by "Brum" the protected profit on patents at wholesale rates has become fairly remunerative, and may fairly, I think, be set off against increased establishment and other charges. If, as "Xrayser" suggests, the contract rates were increased, it would kill half the country contract trade with London. I take it that it will be granted that the London wholesale houses are anxious to secure the trade of the provincial chemists as far as possible; indeed, could they keep up their present establishments without it? In order that the provincial chemist may send his orders, he must be able to get goods down at as low cost as possible as regards carriage, and in frequent small lots, for he is not differently situated in this particular from his London *confrère*, who finds the need of getting numbers of small quantities and odd lots to fill special orders almost daily. This, therefore, is a standing condition of trade which has to be met, and it is only by means of the bulked small parcels which enable the carriers to obtain special rates from the railway

companies, and in turn enter into favourable contracts with the chemist, that he is able to give the London houses his orders. Both the editor in his footnote to my previous letter and "Xrayser" appear to overlook the fact that we pay the entire cost of carriage on small parcels not only up to 10s. in value, but over that to 5*l.*, whereas I believe the wholesale houses pay all carriage in the London parcels delivery area on any goods over 5s. I do not think it possible that the cost of this can come to much less than the 2*d.* they have hitherto paid on country parcels over 10s. in value, and there is no sense of fairness in the present plan which penalises the provincial chemists and favours the London ones, and which refuses the least inducement to send our orders to London, by bearing any portion of the cost attached thereto.

Yours faithfully,

Burton-on-Trent, February 20. WILFRID LEAN.

#### The Manchester Protest.

SIR,—As an ordinary member of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, I feel it my duty to write regarding the protest made by our Council in your correspondence columns last week. There is no doubt about the feeling of resentment aroused among those members of the Manchester Association who are its active supporters. The Local Association Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society was appointed for the express purpose of promoting unity. It is supplied with a paid officer to carry the message "Unity is strength." It is difficult to believe that, such being the case, the committee should apparently go out of its way to sow discord among the members of two such Associations as Manchester and Preston. Unless a good explanation of their conduct, or an apology is forthcoming, the committee is obviously unfit to carry out the work it was set to do, and should be replaced by one that adopts a less autocratic method of arranging meetings and of cancelling arrangements already made by local Associations.

I should also like to protest against the method by which this meeting was made possible in defiance of the local Association. The chemists for miles around Manchester, whether in business or not, were circularised in such a manner as to make it appear that the Manchester Association was supporting the meeting. The most objectionable feature of this circular was the half promise of attendance made on behalf of Mr. Glyn-Jones, M.P. If Mr. Glyn-Jones is a servant of the Society, why was it not possible to say definitely "Mr. Glyn-Jones *will* attend?" I submit he was never intended to come. I should be delighted to think I was wrong in this assumption, and should be pleased to know what kind of Parliamentary duties (Parliament was not sitting at the time) could prevent him attending if requested to do so by the Society. At the present time our united efforts are required to further the interests of pharmacists under the Insurance Acts, but such conduct by a headquarters committee cannot be anything but detrimental to our interests. It tends to damage the influence of the local Associations in their own districts and of the Society itself.

Yours faithfully,

Manchester. G. A. MALLINSON.

SIR,—Manchester pharmacists, especially members of the local Association, must welcome the letters which appeared in your last issue, as throwing some much-needed light on the trouble which has unfortunately arisen between the local Association and the London Council. Those of us who attended the meeting on January 31 and heard only one side were inclined to think harshly of our local Council in allowing personal feelings to interfere with their obvious duty to the pharmacists of the district at this crisis in our affairs; but it would appear that the local Council had no alternative except absenting themselves from the meeting. The plain facts appear to be that the official who had undertaken to address the Manchester Association on January 10 received a communication of such a nature as compelled him to cancel his engagements, both at Manchester and Preston. If, as stated by one of the officials present at the meeting on January 31, there was nothing to prevent his coming to Manchester, surely

it was the obvious duty of the Secretary in London to write him to that effect, which does not appear to have been done. To begin with, the Organisation Committee acted beyond its powers, and in any case such an action is a deliberate interference with the rights of local Associations to manage their own affairs.

Manchester.

PERPLEXED. (83/35.)

[Our correspondent's "plain facts" will be cryptic to most people, hence the following explanation. The meeting of January 10 was to have been addressed by Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, of Edinburgh (in his private capacity as a pharmacist, and not as an "official" of the Pharmaceutical Society), on *Current Pharmaceutical Topics*. In consequence of a communication from the Organisation Committee, Mr. Hill cancelled the engagement, as well as one at Preston. Almost simultaneously it was announced in the "Pharmaceutical Journal" that "Manchester and District pharmacists will receive a visit from the Pharmaceutical Society's Local Associations' Officer, Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, on Wednesday, January 31 next. The meeting will be held at the Victoria Hotel, and Mr. Woolcock will speak on *Pharmaceutical Topics of the Moment*, and questions and criticisms will be invited." (The italics are ours.) The President (Mr. Geo. S. Woolley) and other officers of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association resented official action, and did not attend the meeting held on January 31—a circumstance the gravity of which appears not to have alarmed the Organisation Committee, who further aggravated the irritation in their report to the Council, and by other acts and circumstances.—EDITOR, C. & D.]

#### Half-holiday for Belfast.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Carse's remarks regarding the Ulster Drug Trade Association's meeting I would like to know how many heard of it. If at that meeting it was decided to call a meeting to discuss the Shops Act in March, why have we not got word of it so as to give us time to discuss the matter? I have the privilege of coming in contact with the majority of the trade, and so far as I can see two-thirds are for early-closing. I ask all the young bloods to come to my aid and see that we get a half-holiday.

Yours truly,

FRIDAY AFTERNOON. (80/67.)

#### "Boost for Rexall."

SIR,—I have read with interest the article by "Scrutator" in "Truth" for February 14, to which you referred last week; also the advertisement of a large drug company in the "Daily Mail" of February 17; and it appears to me that at this juncture we pharmacists would be well advised to "wait and see." Before being led to take sides in what is evidently going to be a struggle for the "store" trade of this country, I think it would pay us to wait and see what our American friends have to offer us. Otherwise we shall simply be exploited by our capitalist competitors. The time has arrived when we should decline to "pick the chestnuts" for other people, but endeavour to extract all the good we can from every innovation. I therefore venture to suggest that my brother pharmacists compare the articles mentioned above, for to me it is apparent that "the hand is the hand of 'Scrutator' but the voice is the voice of —."

Yours truly,

ON-LOOKER. (82/44.)

#### Branch Shops.

SIR,—In your issue of January 27, in reply to queries re the Shops Act, I note that in answer to the query re a single-handed manager, "Must he close the shop while taking his legal meal time? you say "Surely this can be done otherwise than by the manager closing the shop for the time being." As the owner of a branch four miles from my own shop, the staff of which consists of a qualified manager and an errand-boy, I am naturally interested in this, and, though it may be very dense on my part, I cannot see how the legal requirements can be carried out without closing the shop. I should be very glad if you could by explanation or suggestion show how that "otherwise" could be worked.—Yours truly,

BRANCH PROPRIETOR. (271/10.)

[An errand-boy could keep the shop open.—EDITOR C. & D.]

We reserve this week Our Subscribers' Symposium, Dispensing Notes, Legal Queries, and many miscellaneous replies.



### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6d.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

*F. A. H.* (49/32).—**DYEING BLOOMS.**—Cut-flowers are dyed by immersing the stalks in a solution of an aniline dye. The extent of the dyeing depends upon the time of immersion. Red colours are produced by dilute solutions of crocein scarlet; green by acid wool-green B or naphthol green B; and blue by cyanole extra.

*W. P. K.* (62/51).—**YELLOW OCHRE** is a natural earth found in South Wales, Devonshire, Lancashire, and Cumberland. It is not soluble in water, but nevertheless is much employed as a colour for sheep-dips.

*Cream* (42/17).—It is hardly advisable to add paraffin-wax to the glyco-tragacanth skin-cream; it is better to add the grease in the form of white vaseline, which you can mix in mechanically.

*T. D. A.* (62/12).—**FLUORIDES IN GLASS-MAKING.**—Fluoric acid is not used in glass-making, but is employed for etching the surface of glass. The glass is covered with a thin layer of beeswax, through which designs are drawn with a needle-point, and the articles are dipped in the acid. If no design is desired the glass is dipped without preparation, or a bath of a soluble fluoride is employed—*e.g.*, potassium fluoride 3 parts, sulphuric acid 1 part, water 100 parts. Fluorides are also employed to produce opalescent glass, fluor-spar being generally used. A mixture such as the following is typical: Sand 100 parts, red-lead 32 to 35, potash 27 to 28, fluor-spar 14 to 16.

*J. H. B.* (61/17).—**CHRYSAROBIN STAINS** are best removed by first ensuring absence of grease by washing in benzene and then dipping in eau de Javelle and warm water alternately.

*P. L. S.* (Ikeda) (49/46).—**HAIR-DYE.**—We suggest that the dye to which you refer is prepared on the lines of the "Primal" hair-dye, about which we gave particulars in the *C. & D.*, September 2, 1911, index folio 380.

*Chrysarobin* (52/73).—**CHEAP DISINFECTANT FLUID.**—The following formula produces a cheap fluid which turns milky when mixed with water:

Croce carbolie acid	...	...	10	gallons
Powdered rosin	...	...	40	lb.
Sodium hydrate	...	...	7½	lb.
Water	...	...	10	gallons

The caustic soda is dissolved in the water and the rosin stirred in until combined, finally add the carbolie acid. The caustic soda and carbolie acid intended for use in the above recipe are 30 per cent. strength.

Other formulas will be found in the *C. & D.*, September 4, 1909, index folio 423; July 16, 1910, index folio 100; and in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

*Ixx* (64/50).—It is not clear from your letter what you mean by "optical work." The procedure for obtaining a knowledge of sight-testing and spectacle-making is essentially different from that required in the manufacture of lenses and optical instruments. If you will explain further we shall be glad to give you our advice on the matter.

*H. S.* (64/49).—**PARAFFIN-WAX** is soluble in hot alcohol and very soluble in ether and oils. Wax prepared from ozokerite yields some of its constituents to glacial acetic acid, formic acid, benzene, *p*-xylene, and chloroform.

*J. T.* (50/42).—**WINDOW-STEAMING PREVENTIVE.**—The glycerin smears are only partly successful, and in some conditions even perfect ventilation is ineffectual. The windows of a pharmacy being enclosed increases the difficulty and prevents the installation of bunsen burners, a favourite method in London restaurants of keeping the window-glass clear of deposit. Refer also to *C. & D.*, December 9, 1911, index folio 836, for particulars of a device for preventing the steaming of windows.

*H. C. R.* (53/66).—**VARIOUS DEPOSITS.**—"H. C. R." finds that he has the following deposits: (a) In liq. arsenicalis, needle-shaped crystals; (b) in sol. potass. bicarb. (1-8), floccu-

lent and scale-like; (c) in liq. potassæ, tube-like deposit. In all cases distilled water is stated to have been employed. [It would have helped us to answer these queries if we could have seen samples of the crystals. As distilled water was used in all three cases, we are forced to the conclusion that the crystals are fragments of silica, resulting from prolonged action of alkali on the glass. Such deposits are frequently seen in the liquor potassæ bottle, and account for the "frosted" appearance that develops in the liquor arsenicalis and liq. potassæ bottles in the course of time. When tap-water is used, lime deposits are common. Once we saw crystals in liquor arsenicalis, due to a factitious (aniline-dyed) red sanders-wood having been used in preparing the tinct. lavand. co.]

*Zemo* (60/15).—**CEMENT.**—We have the impression that the cement to which you refer is a concentrated solution of water-glass, this hint being probably all you require to set you on the line of experiment.

*T. P. G.* (60/7).—**RIFLE-BARREL CLEANING.**—The best method of cleaning rifle-barrels by chemical means seems to be that in which ammonium persulphate is employed with a small percentage of ammonium carbonate. Two 1-gram tablets of such a mixture are crushed and dissolved in 40 c.c. of a mixture of liquid ammonia and water. The process is, however, covered by a patent which we believe is still in force.

*Odozont* (59/57).—The formula for Sirop de Térébinthine of the French Codex was given in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* for 1911, p. 241. We cannot repeat it yet awhile.

*E. L.* (72/32).—It is impossible to say what the goodwill would be of such a mixed business as that described by you, turning over 1,100% per annum, unless the net profits are accurately determined. Probably the value of the stock and fittings would be a suitable price for it, and we know of cases in which the owners have been only too glad to get such value.

*E. R. R.* (74/34).—The best way to get a situation in a French pharmacy is to reply to suitable advertisements in the *C. & D.* Supplement when such appear. Those only who have English customers employ English assistants.

*An Apprentice* (Glasgow) (80/11).—Scores of apprentices not out of their teens passed the Minor examination in the year or two preceding 1874, when the examination was considerably extended in scope and the minimum age-limit was fixed at twenty-one. Since then, passing the Minor examination during apprenticeship has not been uncommon. Mr. J. W. Sutherland of your city is a case in point.

*Froehopper* (79/53).—The infant's normal condition seems to be that it requires very little sleep, and we do not consider it advisable to treat it medically. Let the child get plenty of open-air exercise, and if it wakens in the middle of the night let it have a biscuit and a cupful of milk.

*Phosphorus* (70/60) asks if the barium and nickel VERMIN-KILLER of which the formula was given in the *C. & D.*, January 6, will affect fowls or chickens. [The originator of the formula replies: "I do not think dogs or cats will touch the preparation; poultry I am afraid will, but this, of course, always occurs with the other kinds of poisons such as phosphorus. I do not think it would do much harm to poultry, as they digest their food differently from rodents. The putting of the preparation in tubes was merely a suggestion. The nickel may be added too, but the crissel will have to be of the very finest."]

*F. R. O.* (71/31).—Dry batteries are used in the pocket flash-lamps. The composition of various batteries of this type is given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

*A. R. R. C.* (70/23).—**STENCIL-INKS.**—The following formulæ represent the two varieties:

<i>Solid.</i>		<i>Liquid.</i>	
Lampblack	... 6 parts	Treacle	... 1 lb.
Pipeclay	... 12 parts	Glycerin	... 1 lb.
Gum arabic	... 1½ parts	Scotch glue	... 2 oz.
Soft soap	... 1 part	Drop-black	... 1 lb.
Water	... 16 parts	Water	... 2 pints
The ingredients are ground together and run into moulds.		Dissolve the glue in the water and mix the lamp-black with the glycerin and treacle, and blend the two mixtures.	

Printers' ink diluted with rosin spirit (3 or 4 lb. of ink to a gallon of spirit) is also used as a fluid form of stencil ink.

*A. R. J.* (73/19).—You do not give us sufficient details to a gallon of spirit) is also used as a fluid form of stencil you. Are you aiming at making a toilet-cream?

**Radix (73/40).—COD-LIVER OIL PURITY-TEST.**—The following tests were devised by Mr. E. H. Gane as convenient and simple for use by retail pharmacists:

1. Place  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of the oil in a test-tube and allow to stand on shaved ice for two hours. A pure non-freezing oil should remain perfectly clear.

2. Boil 1 dr. of the oil with  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of a 5-per-cent. solution of caustic potash in alcohol until the solution is clear. Dilute with 2 oz. of water, and heat until the alcohol is expelled. Then add excess of hydrochloric acid, and note the odour of the fatty acids. A strong herring-like odour or a bad-smelling liquid indicates adulteration with seal or other oils. A faint herring odour may be disregarded. Pure cod-liver oil usually yields a soap and fatty acids of a fishy smell with no bad odour.

3. Pour 20 drops of the oil on a watch-glass and add five drops of strong nitric acid, stir well, and note the colour. Pure cod-liver oil gives a rose-red colour, which changes in about half an hour to lemon-yellow. A dirty brown or blackish mixture denotes adulteration with other oils.

**Fat (73/70).—BOOKS ON FATS AND LUBRICATING-OILS.**—Hurst's "Lubricating Oils, Fats, and Greases" (Scott, Greenwood, 12s. 6d.); Wright's "Animal and Vegetable Fixed Oils, etc." (Griffin, 25s.); Lewkowitsch's "Chemical Technology and Analysis of Oils" (3 vols., Macmillan).

**Sulphuro (Melbourne) (72/20).—LEAD-AND-SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.**—The formula was given in the *C. & D.*, January 6, 1912, index folio 34, the sulphur being in quite small proportion. The hair should be washed occasionally while using the sulphur restorer.

**W. W. (76/73).—(1) BRILLIANTINE.**—See *C. & D.*, October 22, 1910, index folio 642, and August 19, 1911, index folio 327, for recipes for the two varieties of brilliantine. (2) The discoloured tolu syrup could be improved by filtration through animal charcoal; if hot, filtration is fairly quick.

**F. A. H. (78/40).—THE MANUFACTURE OF AN ELASTIC YACHT-VARNISH** involves the use of special plant and precautions against firing. The proportions employed are kauri 94 lb., boiled oil 179 lb., turpentine 131 lb., but the quantity of kauri used depends upon the grade of gum. The varnish can be profitably made on a small scale.

**A. W. T. (73/65).—TOFFEE.**—The following is from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. II.:

Sugar	...	...	...	4 lb.
Cream of tartar	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Butter	...	...	...	2 oz.
Water	...	...	...	15 oz.

Put the water, sugar, and cream of tartar into a pan and stir till boiling; do not stir after it begins to boil. Add the butter after removing from the fire, but do not stir it in.

Some makers use lemon-juice in place of the cream of tartar, the quantity of butter is often larger, and some do not employ any water.

**A. S. (73/2).—**We were not able to indicate the exact composition of the wheat-dressing, as such preparations are not amenable to analysis.

**O. S. (St. Petersburg) (71/15).—MEAT-PRESERVING POWDERS.**—The two powders most used for preserving meat are the following:

1.	2.
Borax, ...	Borax ... 10 parts
Common salt ... equal parts	Boric acid ... 1 part
	Common salt ... 1 part

The powders are rubbed on the surface of the meat, very large pieces being injected with a 2-per-cent. solution.

**Thanks (74/41).—**(1) Damp moss is best for packing shamrock for transmission by post. (2) The sale of cheap spectacles does not bring any credit to the vendor, particularly if he be a chemist.

**Claude (80/13).—DRY SHAMPOO.**—There are many formulæ for this in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," the following being one:

Ext. quillaia liq.,	...	...	...
Aq. coloniensis	...	aa.	3ij.
Glycerini	...	...	3j.
Sp. rectificati	...	...	3ij.
Aq. rose	...	...	3viij.

**W. J. (69/61).—FLINT** is generally a mixture of opaline silica with microlites of quartz. The white surface of an exposed flint is produced by the removal of the colloid silica which fills the interstices of the flint. There is often a

coating of chalk upon flints from the chalk beds in which they are found, and organic remains are often found enclosed.

**Hunts (74/66).—**The coffee-urn should be freed from organic matter with caustic potash, and if a copper vessel probably it requires tinning inside.

**F. A. B. (67/8); A. B. (42/47).—**Your inquiries regarding the metal and porcelain portions of gas mantles do not come within the purview of this column.

**T. C. H. (69/71).—SHOE-FINISHERS' INK.**—This ink is applied to the edges of new soles to give a deep black colour. The formula is as follows:

Logwood extract	...	...	...	3iij.
Nitric acid	...	...	...	xxlv.
Ferrous sulphate	...	...	...	q.s.
Water	...	...	...	q.s.

Boil the logwood extract with 16 oz. of water in an enamelled vessel until dissolved, cover, and set aside for a fortnight. In a glass-stoppered bottle place 3 dr. of iron sulphate with sufficient water to dissolve it, add the acid, shake, and add sufficient iron sulphate to saturate the solution. After standing a few hours decant the solution. To the logwood extract add from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent. of the iron solution and stir for from five to ten minutes, when the mixture assumes a purple colour. The ink is then ready for use.

**M. (78/74).—**The discoloration of the hair-wash is due to the presence of resorcin, which in aqueous solution becomes pink very soon. If preserved in opaque or amber-tinted bottles the decomposition is much delayed.

**Nemo (78/55).—**The cochineal employed in colouring syr. ferri phosph. co. could be omitted if you do not wish to give the syrup its characteristic colour.

**Lupulus (79/25).—INEBRIETY-CURES.**—We have published more than once opinions of the inspectors under the Inebriety Act that drink-cures are ineffectual. See *C. & D.*, August 12, 1911, index folio 261.

**R. H. (72/61).—**Cassell's "Popular Educator" is still obtainable; a new edition has been published within the last few years.

**H. W. D. (70/60).—**To sterilise the skin over a boil it is usual to bathe the part with hot solution of boric acid.

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," February 15, 1862.

### Anarcotine, late Narcotine.

Narcotine, as is well known, is one of the principles extracted from opium. It was so termed in consequence of the supposition that it was the principle upon which the narcotic action of that drug depended; and the headache produced in some constitutions after the use of opium or its preparations was attributed to it. Further acquaintance with this principle has, however, shown that this is not the case, and that it has no claim whatever as the narcotic principle. Recent trials of it also, as a remedial agent, seem likely to bring it prominently before the profession as a medicine of no small value. Dr. Roots, some years ago, employed it in intermittent fevers, as a substitute for disulphate of quinine; and Dr. O'Shaunessy showed "that it possessed valuable febrifugal properties," and employed it successfully in nearly 200 cases of intermittent and remittent fevers; and his testimony was supported by other medical practitioners. In "The Indian Annals of Medicine" for September 1861 an able report is addressed to the Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals by Dr. A. Garden, of Ghazee-pore, "on the therapeutic uses of this agent in intermittent fevers." In nearly 700 cases he found it to fail in only 3.6 cases per cent. when treated by it alone. He states, "that without regard to the previous duration of the disease, and taking both quotidian and tertian agues, it arrests the fever on the whole average before the recurrence of a third paroxysm after the commencement of the remedy." In small doses it is stated to act as a tonic, increasing appetite and improving the tone of the system generally. The only objection to its use is a tendency to produce constipation, so that before and after its administration purges are necessary. It is said to be nearly, if not quite, equal to quinine as an antiperiodic. In consequence of these properties being so opposite to those which were formerly attributed to it, and which earned it its present name, a proposition has been made to alter it to *anarcotine* by prefixing the privative letter *a*.





